

Issued April 2015

2015

Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Reporting Period:
January 1 – December 31, 2014

Healthcare Consumer Version

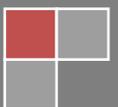
Product of:

N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program

N.C. Communicable Disease Branch

N.C. Division of Public Health

N.C. Department of Health and Human Services



Introduction

The prevention of healthcare-associated infections is a public health priority in North Carolina and is a collaborative effort among the healthcare and public health communities. This April 2015 Healthcare-Associated Infections report is an important product of this collaboration. Included in this report is information about infections occurring in North Carolina short-term acute care hospitals, long-term acute care hospitals, and inpatient rehabilitation facilities from January 1 through December 31, 2014. Data included in this report are preliminary and therefore subject to change.

This report focuses on five important types of healthcare-associated infections that may occur while patients are hospitalized: central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections (specifically those following abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries), MRSA laboratory-identified infections (MRSA LabID), and *Clostridium difficile* laboratory-identified infections (*C. difficile* or CDI LabID). These infections account for a large proportion of infections and deaths attributed to healthcare, but they do not represent the full spectrum of healthcare-associated infections.

This report was prepared by the North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program located in the Communicable Disease Branch of the Epidemiology Section of the North Carolina Division of Public Health. The NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program works to eliminate preventable infections in health care settings by:

1. Conducting statewide surveillance for selected healthcare-associated infections;
2. Providing useful, unbiased information to health care providers and consumers;
3. Promoting and coordinating prevention efforts; and
4. Responding to outbreaks in health care settings.

We hope that the information in this report will be useful to healthcare consumers. Data are intended to provide an understanding of the burden of healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina and an opportunity to evaluate infection rates across the state. Prevention tips are also provided so readers can take steps to minimize their risk of acquiring a healthcare-associated infection (Appendix C). A separate, more technical healthcare provider version of this report is also available at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>. We welcome your feedback to improve the usefulness of future reports (nchai@dhhs.nc.gov).

For more information on Healthcare-Associated Infections and the NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program, please visit <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai.html>.

Acknowledgements

The North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program would like to acknowledge and thank hospital infection preventionists across the state, who work tirelessly to protect patients from infection. These preventionists provided the data used to create this report and worked with their hospital colleagues to identify and reconcile any potential problems with the data. This acknowledgement and gratitude extends to the hospital. While reporting of healthcare-associated infections is required, their support for healthcare-associated infections reporting and efforts to assure accurate reporting of infections is appreciated. The recent successes in fighting healthcare-associated infections would not have been possible without the continuing efforts, dedication and collaboration of hospitals and hospital infection preventionists.

The Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program would also like to recognize the contributions of the Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group members listed in Appendix D. In particular, the program is grateful to the Subgroup on Reporting and Surveillance for their thoughtful feedback on the presentation and content of these quarterly reports.

Finally, the program would like to acknowledge our partners, who have been important leaders and strong supporters of surveillance and prevention programs for healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina. These include the North Carolina Hospital Association, the North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology, the North Carolina Chapter of the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology, and the Adult Care Licensure and Nursing Home Licensure and Certification sections of the North Carolina Division of Health Service Regulation.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Acknowledgements	ii
I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina	1
II. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports	3

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A. Definitions	
APPENDIX B. Acronyms	
APPENDIX C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Tips	
APPENDIX D. NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group	
APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey	

I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections caused by a variety of organisms – including bacteria, viruses and fungi – while receiving medical care. As part of the effort to reduce such types of infections, hospitals report specific types of HAIs to the NC Division of Public Health (DPH) as required by law (General Statute 130A-150). Since 2012, they have been reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), and surgical site infections (SSI) occurring after inpatient abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries. Beginning in January 2013, short-term acute care hospitals began reporting of laboratory-confirmed (LabID) bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and infections caused by *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*).

By North Carolina law, hospital reporting requirements are based on the reporting requirements established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

HAI information is entered into the CDC web-based surveillance system called the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). The N.C. HAI Program works with hospitals on a monthly basis to ensure their data are accurate and timely. All data in NHSN are entered and modified by hospitals; the N.C. HAI Program cannot enter or change data in NHSN.

To learn more about CLABSIs, CAUTIs, SSIs, MRSA, *Clostridium difficile* and other HAIs, please visit the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections website at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai.html>. In addition to information about specific infections, there is a link to the “Facts and Figures” webpage (<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>), which includes current and previous reports. The Healthcare-Associated Infection in North Carolina - Reference Report issued in October 2012 and revised in July 2013, contains background information on HAIs, HAI surveillance in North Carolina, and detailed information on statistics commonly used to describe and summarize HAIs. Subsequent reports, published quarterly, cover timely state-level and facility-specific data on the incidence of healthcare associated infections in hospitals across the state, as well as information on the creation and progress of various initiatives to reduce HAIs.

According to NC Administrative Code rules (10A North Carolina Administrative Code 41A .0106), North Carolina hospitals are required to report the healthcare-associated infections listed in the CMS-IPPS Rule.¹ A list of these conditions and the starting dates for reporting are included in Table 1. Requirements beginning January 2015 will be reflected in the upcoming July 2015 Quarterly Report which will publish Jan-Mar 2015 data.

Table 1: Requirements for Reporting of Healthcare-Associated Infections from N.C. Hospitals^{1,2}

HAI Event	Facility Type	Reporting Start Date
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Adult, Pediatric, and Neonatal ICUs	January 2011
Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Adult and Pediatric ICUs	January 2012
Surgical site infections (SSI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Colon and abdominal hysterectomy procedures	January 2012
CLABSI	Long-Term Care Hospitals*	October 2012
CAUTI	Long-Term Care Hospitals*	October 2012
CAUTI	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities	October 2012
MRSA bacteremia LabID events (laboratory identified)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals including Specialty Hospitals (i.e., psychiatric)	January 2013
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> LabID events (laboratory identified)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals including Specialty Hospitals (i.e., psychiatric)	January 2013
CLABSI	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals:	January 2015

¹ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Acute Inpatient Prospective Payment System.

<http://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2014-Fact-sheets-items/2014-08-04-2.html> Accessed April 29, 2015.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthcare Facility Reporting Requirements to CMA via NHSN – Frequently Asked Questions, http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/faqs/FAQ_CMS_HAI.html. Accessed April 29, 2014.

	Medical, Surgical, Medical/Surgical Wards (per NC mandate this includes Specialty Hospitals which have Medical wards)	
CAUTI	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Medical, Surgical, Medical/Surgical Wards (per NC mandate this includes Specialty Hospitals which have Medical wards)	January 2015
MRSA LabID	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (includes all CMS units within Short-term Acute Care Hospitals and free-standing IRFs) Long-Term Care Hospitals*	January 2015
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> LabID	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (includes all CMS units within Short-term Acute Care Hospitals and free-standing IRFs) Long-Term Care Hospitals*	January 2015

**Long-Term Care Hospitals are called Long-Term Acute Care Hospitals in the National Healthcare Safety Network.*

II. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

A. Explanation of the Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

Each hospital-specific summary report contains up to seven sections: 1) general hospital information, 2) central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), 3) catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), 4) surgical site infections (SSI) after abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries, 5) MRSA laboratory-identified events (MRSA LabID), 6) *C. difficile* laboratory-identified events (CDI LabID) and 7) commentary from the hospital. These sections are described below.

These reports cover January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and data were downloaded from NHSN on March 12, 2015; any changes made to the data after this date are not reflected in this report.

Before reviewing this report, a few clarifications about the data need to be made:

- The data within this report are preliminary.** Although efforts were made by hospitals and the N.C. HAI Program to ensure that the data were accurate and complete, the data are self-reported and have not been formally “double checked”, or validated. Until data validation is completed, numbers should be interpreted with caution.
- There may be differences in reporting practices among hospitals.** Hospitals with more infection control personnel and resources may be able to identify and report more infections compared to a hospital with fewer infection control resources.
- There may be differences between results published by the N.C. HAI Program and results published elsewhere** (i.e., CMS, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services). Results may differ due to using data from different time periods, different facility types, different patient populations, and/or different methods of analysis.
- The N.C. HAI Program chose not to present some ratios** for individual hospital units, procedures or hospitals that did not meet a threshold (minimum value) for the reporting period. The minimum threshold numbers are based on CDC recommendations for reporting healthcare-associated infection data:
 - Central line-associated bloodstream infections: 50 central line days;
 - Catheter-associated urinary tract infections: 50 catheter days; and
 - Surgical site infections: 20 surgeries.
- Laboratory-Identified Events (LabID):** Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacteremia (blood infection) and *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI) LabID events rely on laboratory data. Patients did not have to be ill to have a positive result, and a positive result can be determined without requiring clinical information about the patient. This allows for a much less labor-intensive means to track CDI and MRSA infections. Only those LabID events that are acquired in the hospital are displayed in this report.
- Specific items to note:**
 - Four hospitals had not completed the 2014 NHSN Annual Hospital Survey at the time data were downloaded: These hospitals were grouped using information from the latest hospital survey available.
 - Charlotte Orthopedic only reported Q1 data. Data for Q2-4 were included under Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, as they were incorporated under the license of that facility.
 - Davie Medical Center is a new ACH added in 2014 with a special exemption and only reported LabID events.

B. General Hospital Information

This section contains general information about the hospital and includes a map of where the hospital (blue “H” icon) is located in North Carolina. Data in this section are from the NSHN 2014 Annual Hospital Survey unless otherwise specified.

C. HAI Information

All HAIs include reporting from short-term acute care hospitals (i.e., CLABSI, CAUTI, SSI, MRSA LabID, CDI LabID). Long-term acute care hospitals report CLABSI and CAUTI HAIs, while inpatient rehabilitation facilities report only CAUTIs. Specialty hospitals also report MRSA and CDI LabID events. A list of reporting hospitals by facility category can be found in Appendix E.

There may be more than one reporting unit for a given facility HAI (specifically for CLABSI and CAUTI), such as multiple intensive care units, but the hospital-specific report tables only summarize the year-to-date total across all reporting units in the hospital.

Standardized Infection Ratios (SIR): When presenting SIRs, the report data tables and figures show whether a hospital had more (“worse”) HAIs, fewer (“better”) HAIs, or about the same (“same”) number of HAIs compared to the national average (i.e., national experience) based on previous years of reported data. The national baseline years differ for each HAI: CLABSIs and SSIs use data from 2006-2008; CAUTIs use data from 2009; MRSA and CDI LabID events use data from 2010-2011. The national average represents the number of infections predicted for each hospital/unit. Each SIR value has been statistically adjusted for a number of HAI risk factors; when the data are risk-adjusted, it makes it possible to fairly compare state and hospital performance. The SIR comparison of observed infections to predicted infections takes into account differences between hospitals such as types of patients and procedures, as well as other factors such as the hospital’s size and whether it is affiliated with a medical school. HAI-specific adjustments are listed below.

CLABSI and CAUTI:

- Type of patient care location
- Hospital affiliation with a medical school
- Bed size of the patient care location

MRSA and CDI:

- Facility bed size
- Hospital affiliation with a medical school
- The number of patients admitted to the hospital who already have *C. difficile* or an MRSA bloodstream infection (“community-onset” cases)
- For hospital-onset *C. difficile*, the SIR also adjusts for the type of test the hospital laboratory uses to identify *C. difficile* from patient specimens.

SSI (abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries):

- Duration of surgery
- Surgical wound class
- Use of endoscopes
- Re-operation status
- Patient age
- Patient assessment at time of anesthesiology

Table 2. Example of Hospital-Specific Report Table

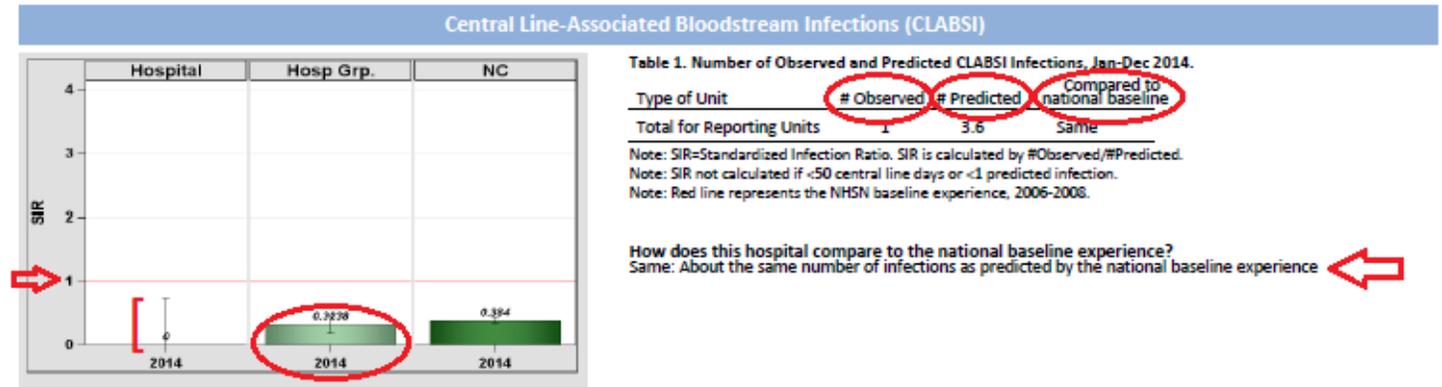


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

NOTE: Not all HAI ratios are provided in the report. If the hospital reports <50 central line days for CLABSI, <50 catheter days for CAUTI, or <20 procedures for SSI (abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries) then ratios and additional statistics were not calculated; the ratio is indicated as blank or “.” in the HAI table, per Table 2b.

Below is an explanation of numbers and data calculations used in the figures:

1). SIR - Represented by the colored bars in each figure.

- SIR = number of *observed* infections / number of *predicted* infections based on the national baseline experience
- SIR is calculated for each HAI
- The SIR is considered a “best guess” or estimate of observed infections compared to those predicted during January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calculation	SIR Value
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5

2). 95% confidence intervals for the SIR – Represented by the skinny gray lines in each figure.

These gray lines represent a lower and a higher limit around the SIR; together these limits create an interval. It means we are 95% confident the SIR estimate falls within this interval. Wider bars indicate less confidence in the SIR estimate.

How to understand the 95% confidence intervals:

- If the value of 1.0 is included between the lower and upper limit, there is NO significant difference between the number of observed and predicted infections.
- If the value of 1.0 is NOT included between the lower and upper limit, there IS a significant difference between the number of observed and predicted infections.

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calculation	SIR Value	95% Confidence Interval: Lower Limit	95% Confidence Interval: Upper Limit
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0	(0.70)	(1.3)
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5	(0.65)	(0.99)
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5	(1.09)	(1.48)

3). NHSN Baseline (i.e., national experience) – Represented by the solid red line in each figure.

- The NHSN baseline is the number of predicted infections based on the national experience
- The NHSN baseline year may be different for each HAI:
 - The CLABSI and SSI baselines use data from 2006-2008
 - The CAUTI baselines use data from 2009
 - The MRSA and CDI LabID baselines use data from 2010-2011

4). How can I use the SIR, 95% Confidence Interval, and the NHSN Baseline to know how a hospital did compared to the national experience? - To understand each figure, you will need to look at all three of these numbers. You'll specifically need to know whether the SIR falls around 1.0, less than 1.0 or greater than 1.0 and whether the 95% Confidence Interval contains the value of 1.0.

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calc	SIR Value	95% Confidence Interval: Lower Limit	95% Confidence Interval: Upper Limit	How Does North Carolina Compare to the National Experience?
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0	(0.70	1.3)	= Same
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5	(0.65	0.99)	★ Better
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5	(1.12	1.48)	✘ Worse
--	2	0.9*	2/0.9	2.2	(1.8	2.3)	No Conclusion

*Or any value <1.0.

D. Commentary from Hospital

This section includes hospital comments on their HAI data and current infection control activities. Hospitals can provide a link to their hospital website to provide lengthier comments.

Statistics

For a detailed explanation of statistics included in the HAI reports, see the NC DHHS HAI in NC report issued October 2012 and revised July 2013 (<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>). Explanations on concepts such as statistical significance and computation of measures including rates and standardized infection ratios (SIRs) are provided.

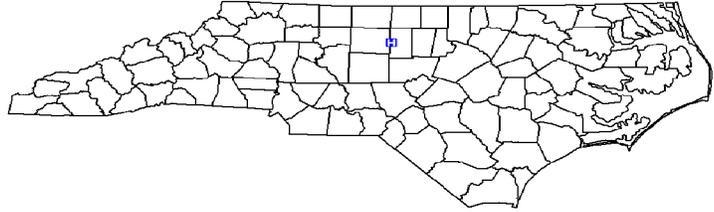
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Alamance Regional Medical Center, Burlington, Alamance County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 12,314
 Patient Days in 2014: 49,344
 Total Number of Beds: 218
 Number of ICU Beds: 20
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.46



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

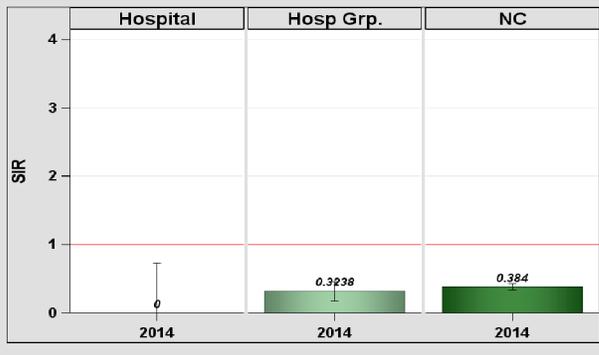


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	3.6	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2.88	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

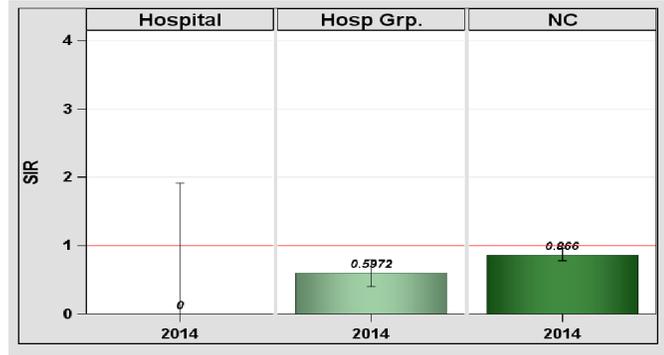


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

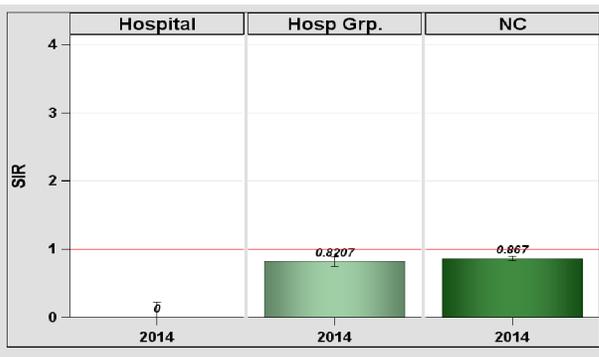


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	32.14	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Alamance Regional Medical Center, Burlington, Alamance County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

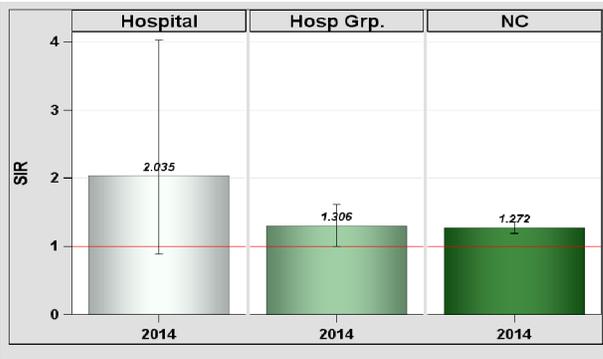


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	7	3.44	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.54	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

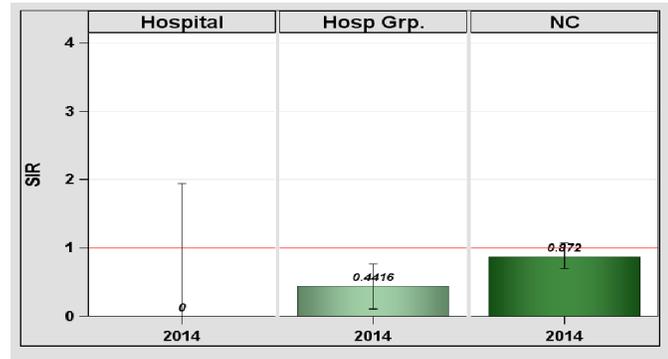


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

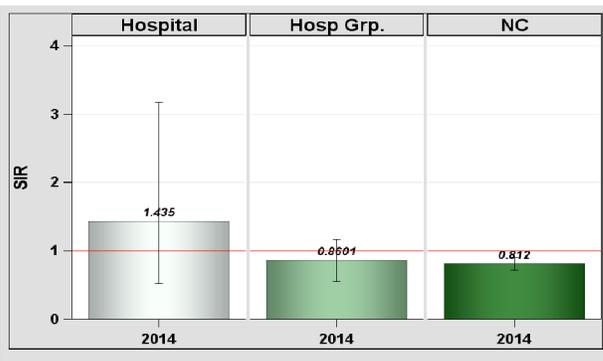


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	5	3.49	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Sentara Albemarle Medical Center, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,930
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,261
 Total Number of Beds: 88
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.14



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

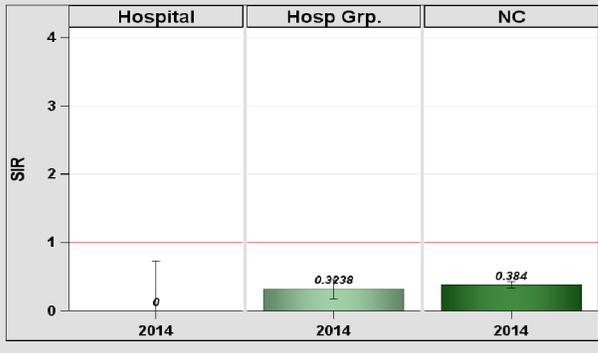


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.22	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.4	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

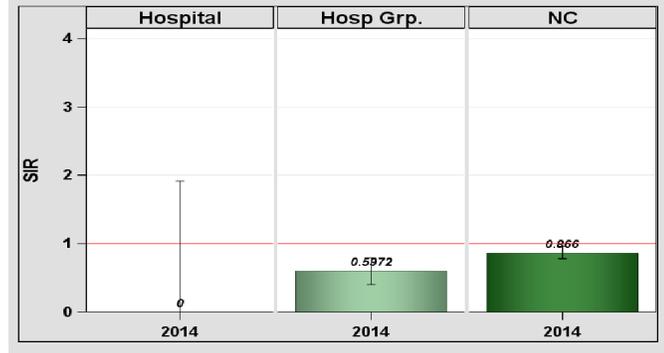


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

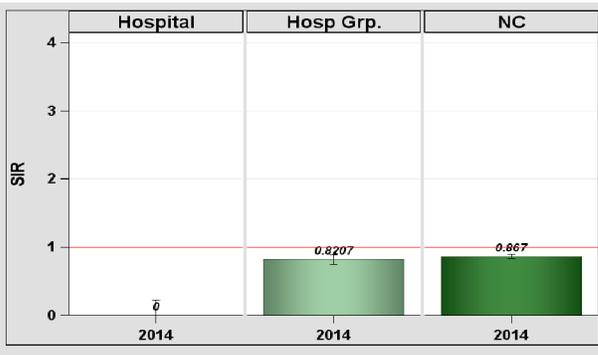


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	9.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Sentara Albemarle Medical Center, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

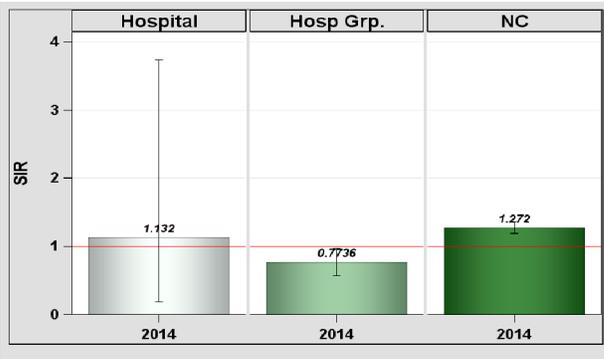


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.64	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

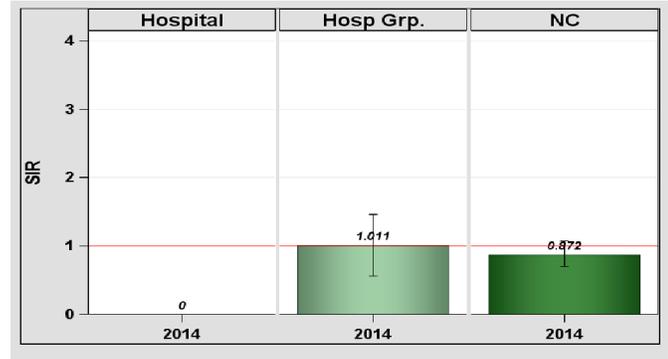


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

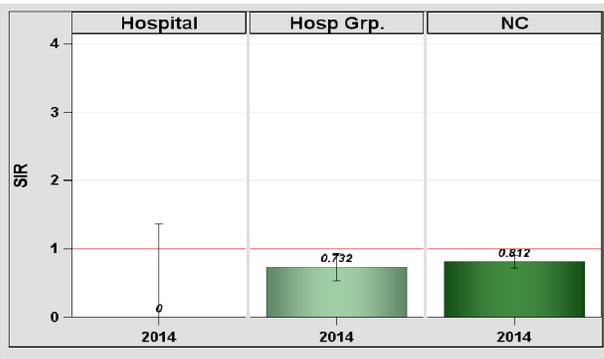


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	2.19	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

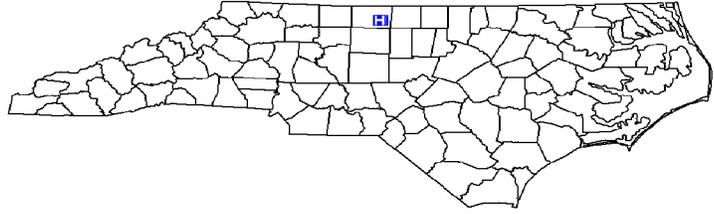
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville, Rockingham County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,395
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,819
 Total Number of Beds: 110
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.45



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

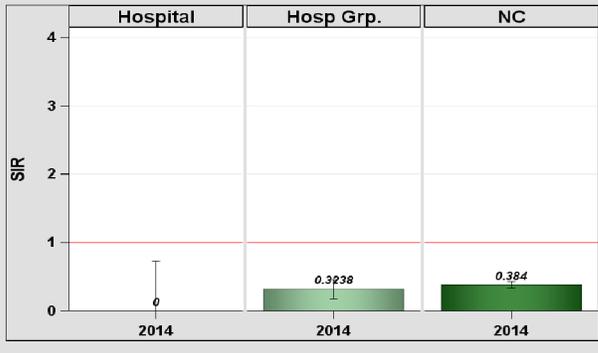


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.76	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

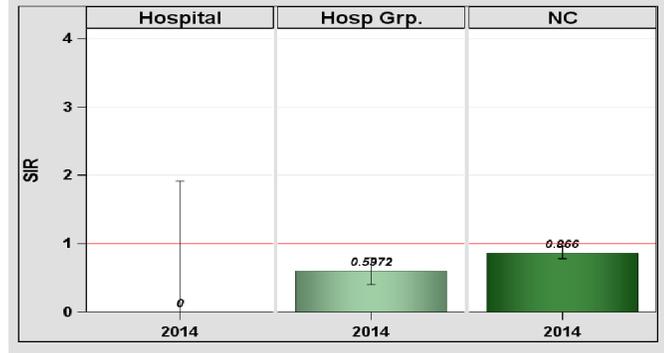


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

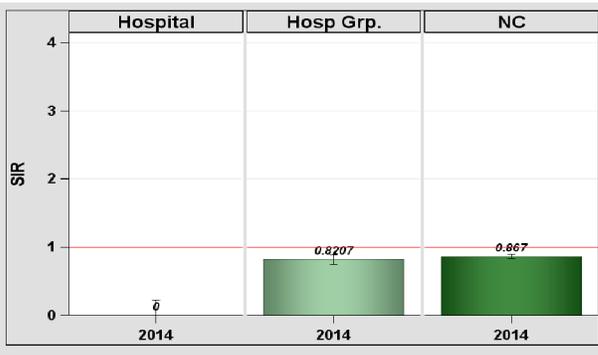


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	10.61	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville, Rockingham County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

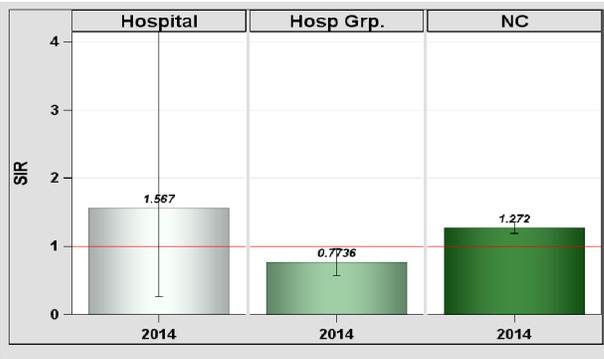


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.28	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.16	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

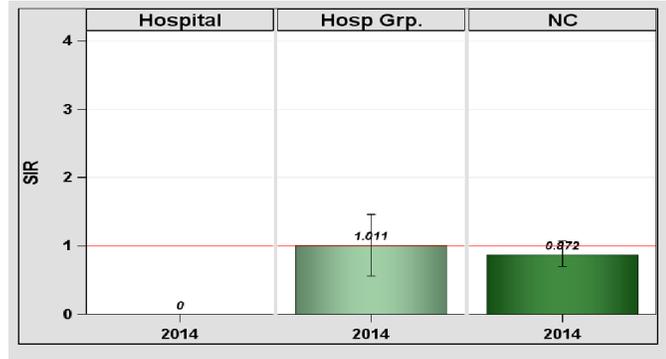


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

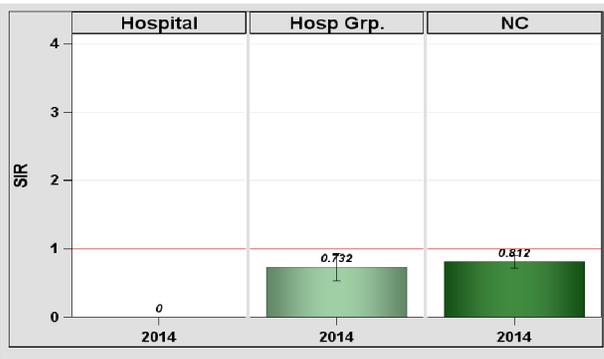


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.82	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

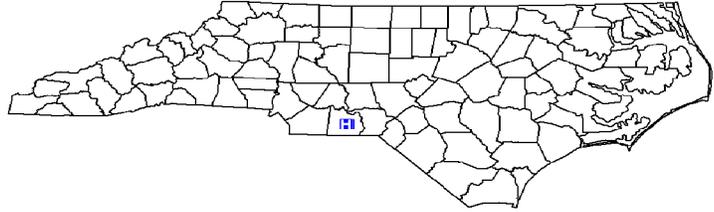
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Healthcare System Anson, Wadesboro, Anson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 172
 Patient Days in 2014: 539
 Total Number of Beds: 30
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.20
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.67



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

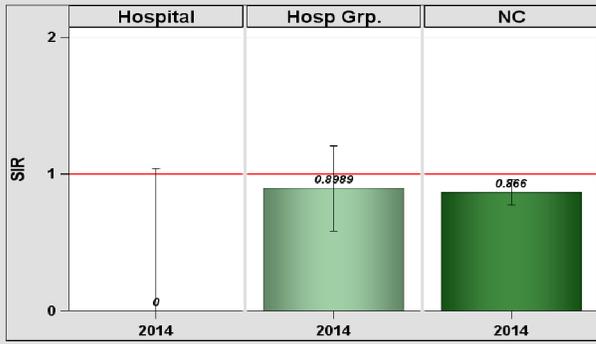


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.02	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.16	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

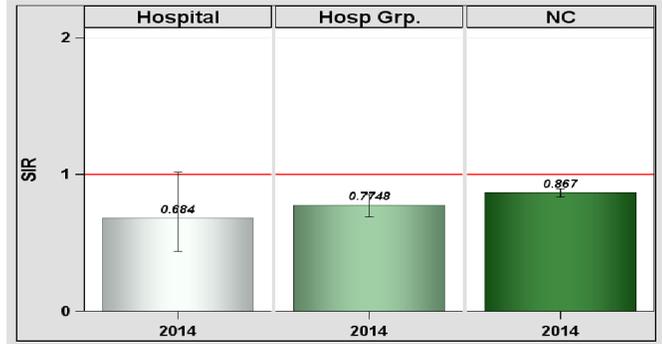


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Anson received an exemption from CMS and therefore does not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

ARHS-Watauga Medical Center, Boone, Watauga County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,478
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,162
 Total Number of Beds: 117
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.85



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

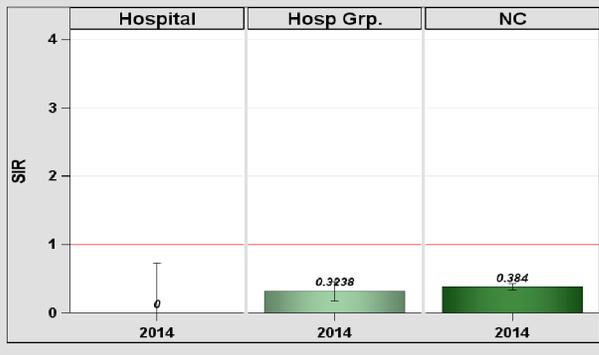


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.04	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.72	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

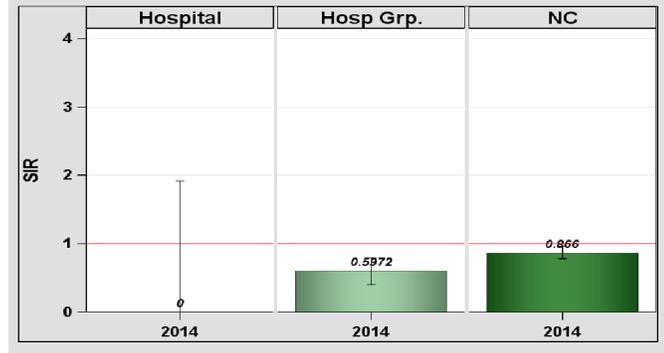


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

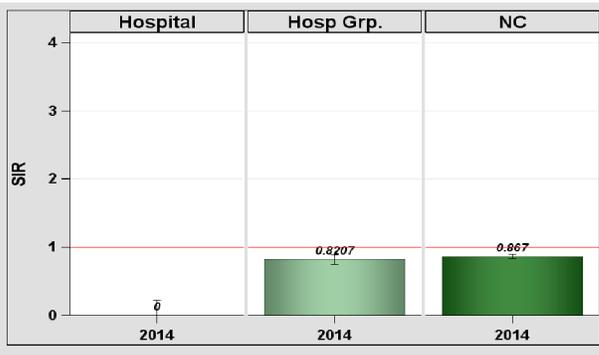


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	12.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
ARHS-Watauga Medical Center, Boone, Watauga County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

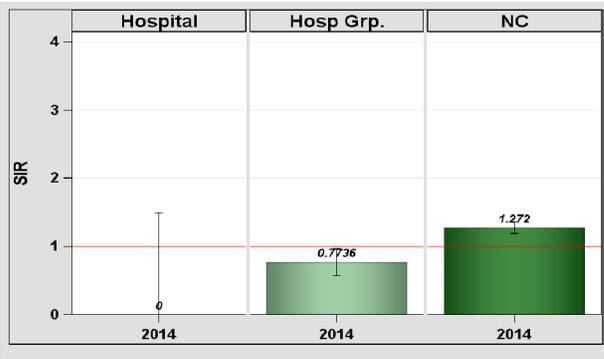


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.05	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

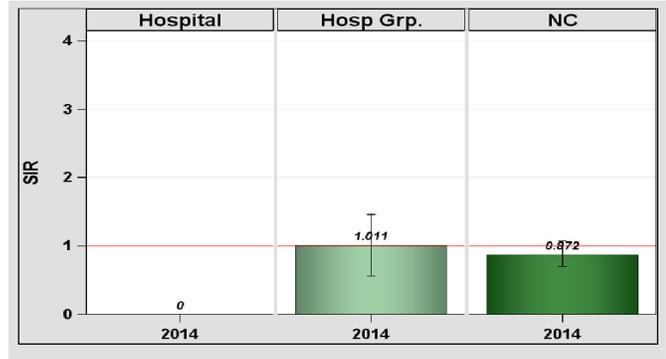


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

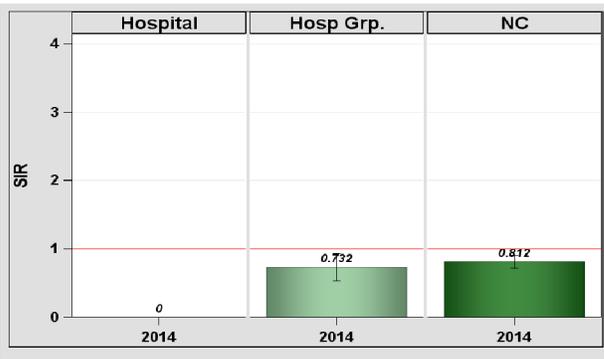


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.78	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Asheville Specialty Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Long-term Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	340
Patient Days in 2014:	9,580
Total Number of Beds:	34
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	2.94



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

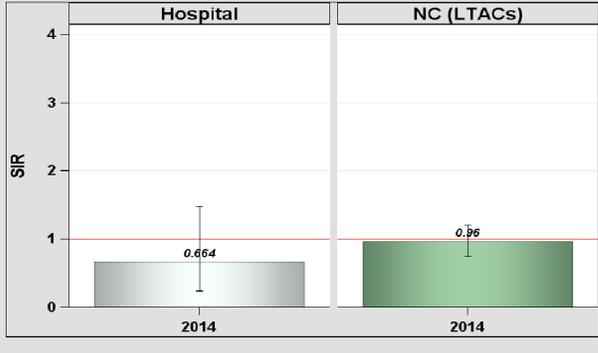


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	5	7.53	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	6.66	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

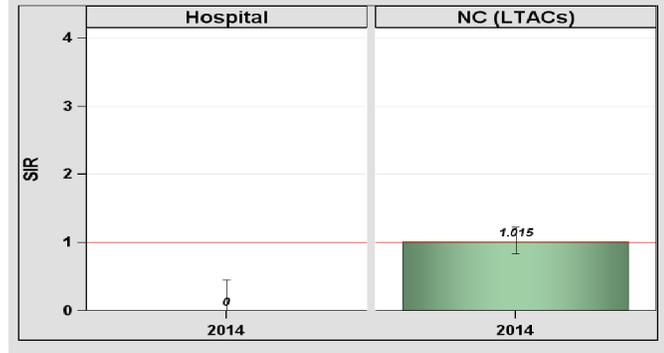


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

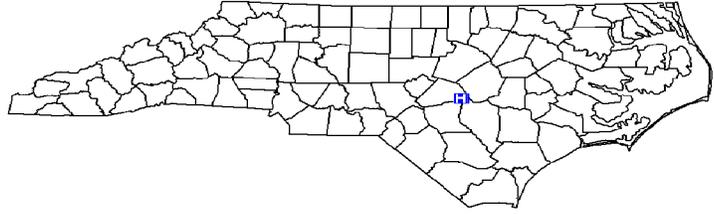
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Betsy Johnson Regional, Dunn, Harnett County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 10,031
 Patient Days in 2014: 30,292
 Total Number of Beds: 135
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.74



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

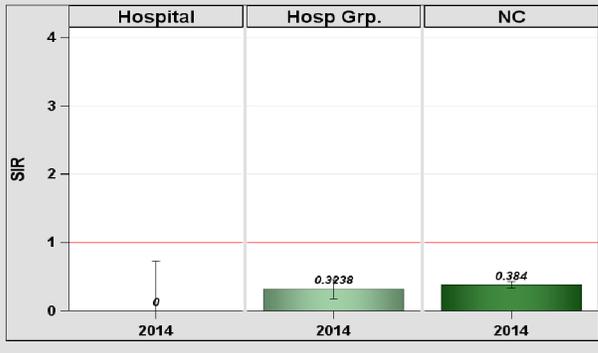


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.43	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	1.7	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

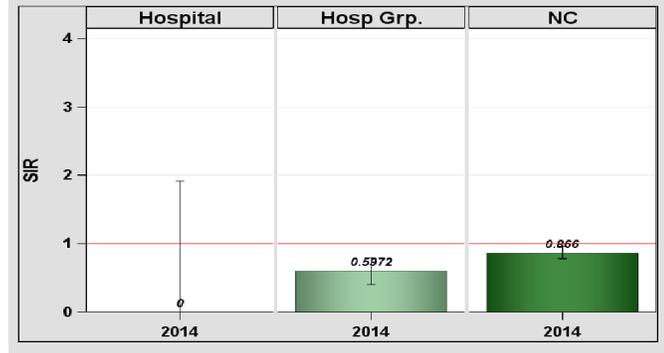


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

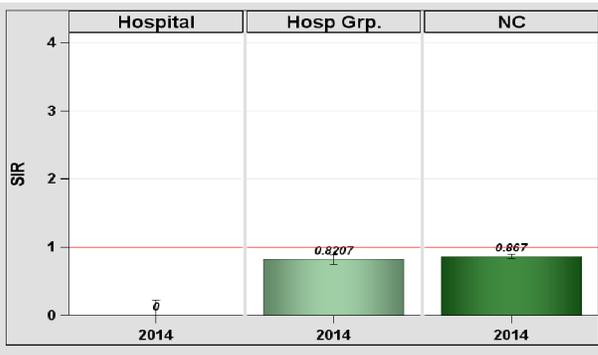


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	17.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Betsy Johnson Regional, Dunn, Harnett County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

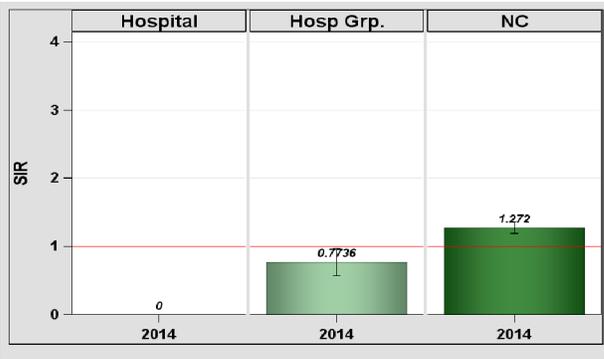


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.98	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.54	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

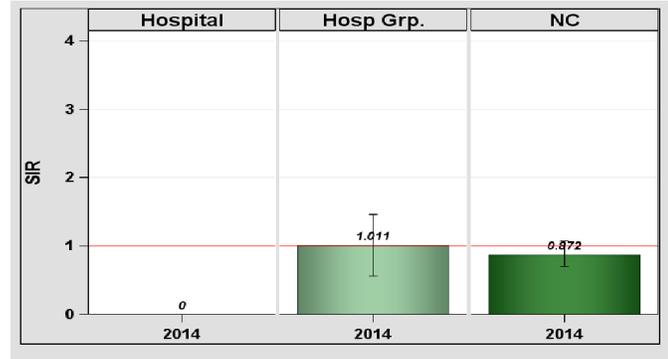


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

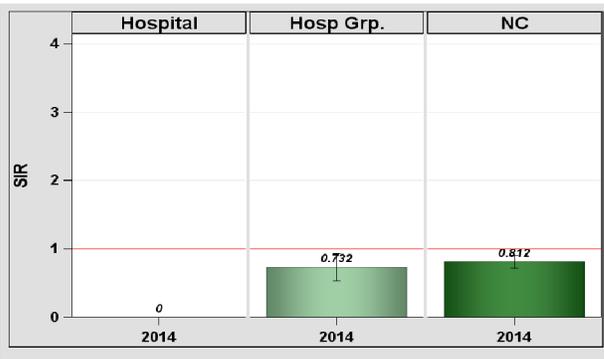


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.57	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge, Morganton, Burke County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Admissions in 2014: 6,849
 Patient Days in 2014: 28,006
 Total Number of Beds: 184
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.54



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

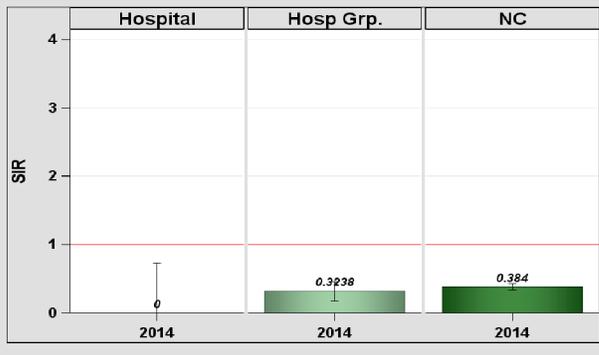


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.85	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.76	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

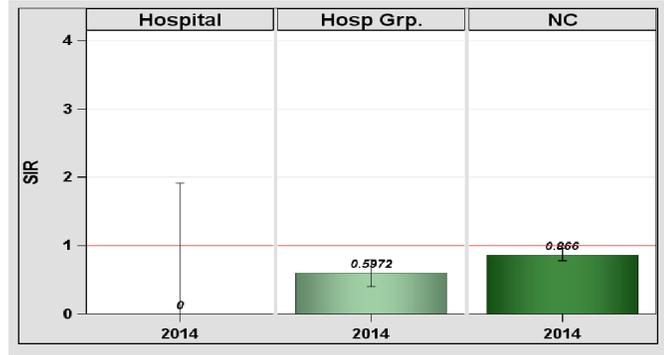


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

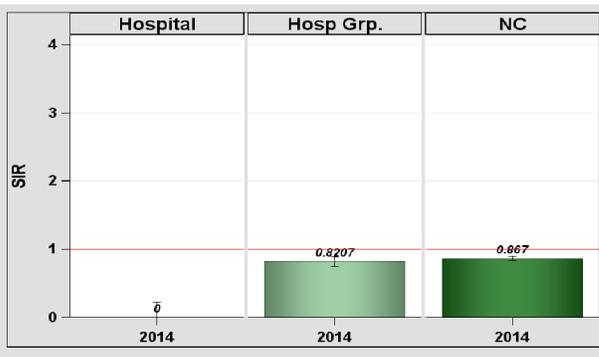


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	20.74	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge, Morganton, Burke County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

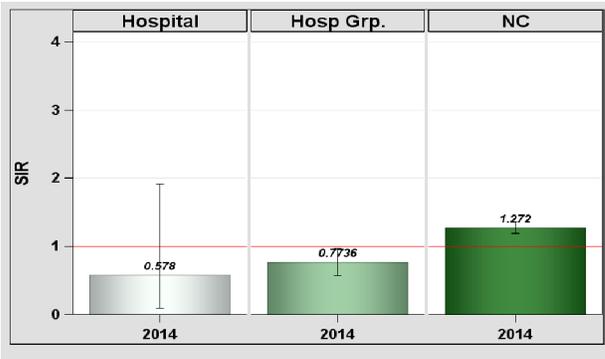


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	3.46	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.18	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

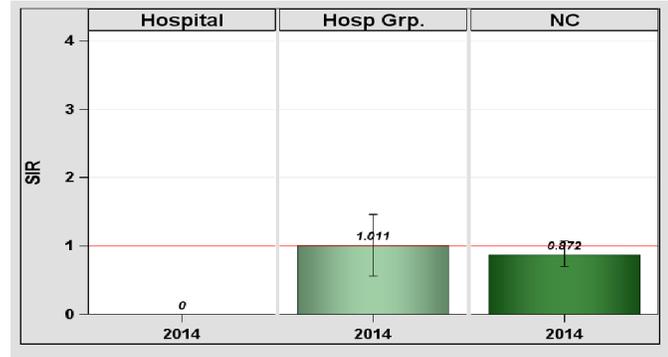


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

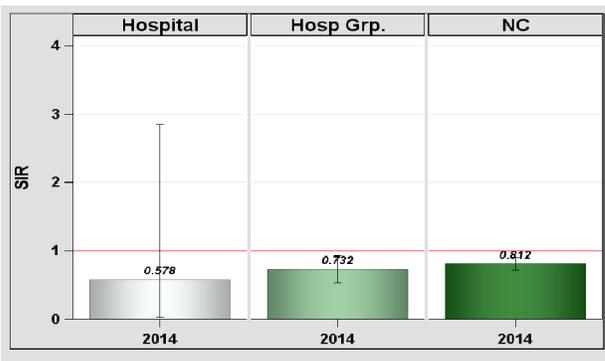


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.73	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Morganton. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese, Valdese, Burke County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Admissions in 2014: 1,605
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,983
 Total Number of Beds: 131
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.76



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

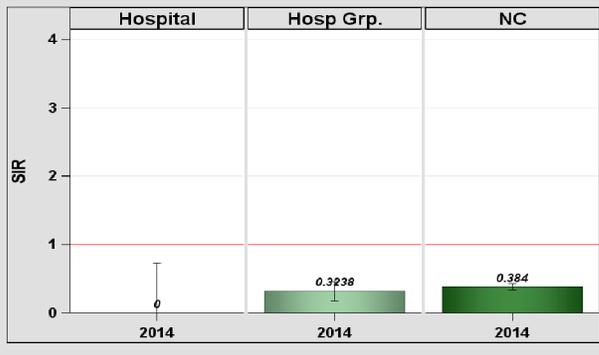


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.3	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.27	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

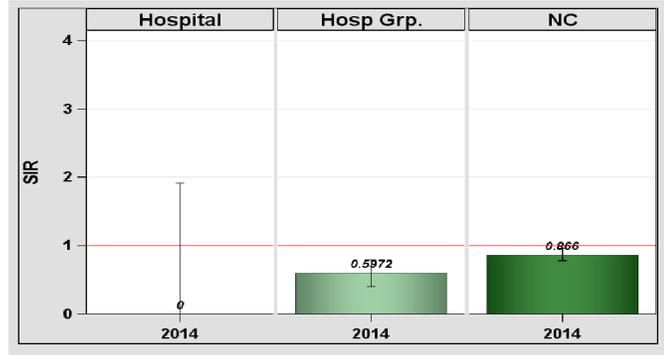


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

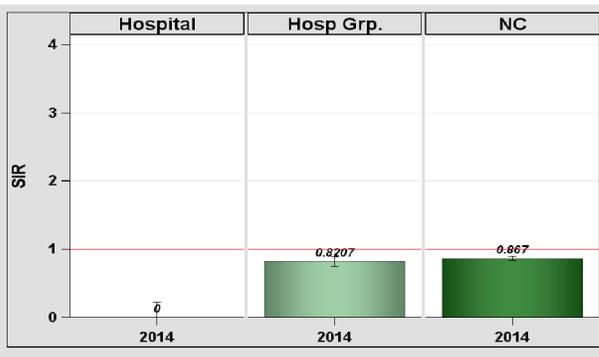


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	3.15	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese, Valdese, Burke County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

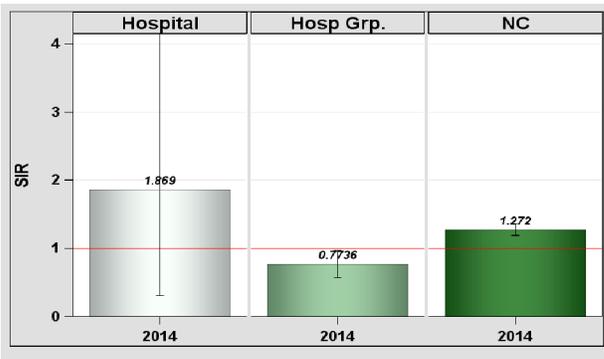


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.07	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

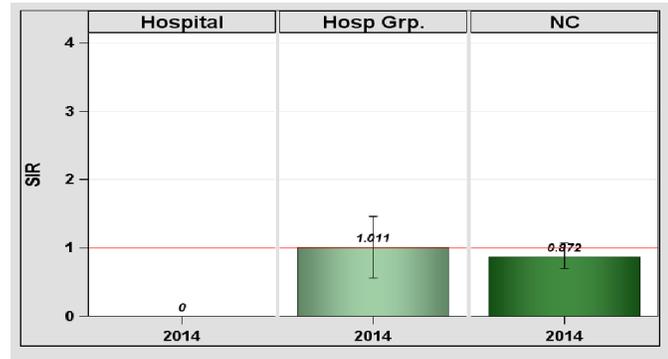


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

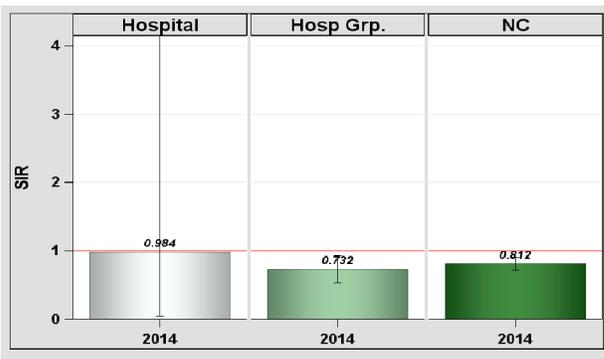


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.02	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Valdese. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Blue Ridge Regional Hospital, Spruce Pine, Mitchell County

2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: No
 Medical Affiliation: 2,013
 Admissions in 2014: 5,264
 Patient Days in 2014: 25
 Total Number of Beds: 8
 Number of ICU Beds: 0.63
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

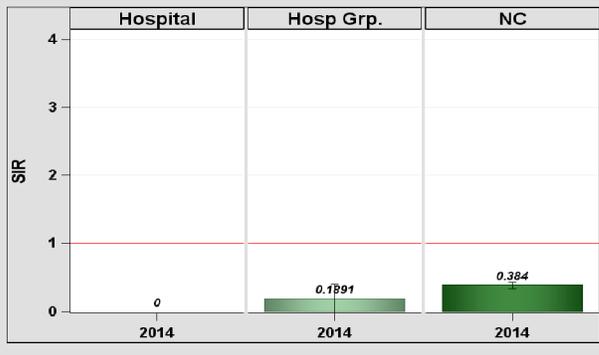


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.36	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.4	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

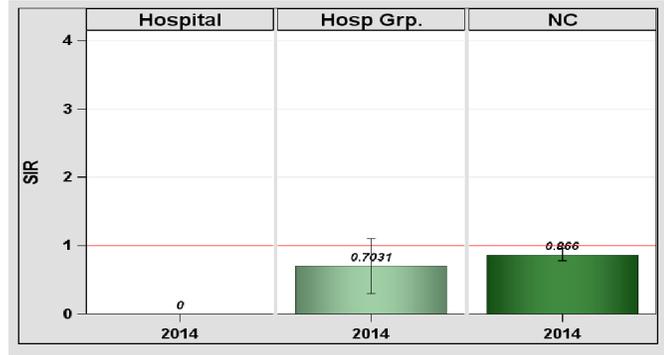


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

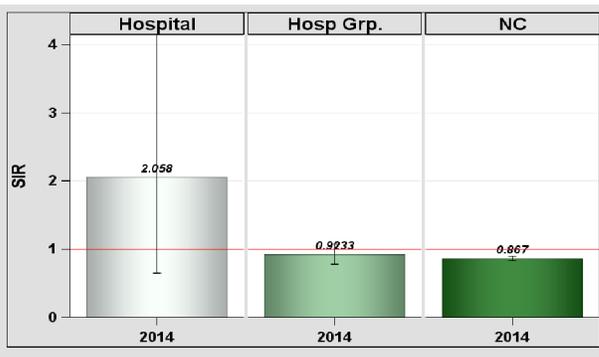


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	1.94	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Blue Ridge Regional Hospital, Spruce Pine, Mitchell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

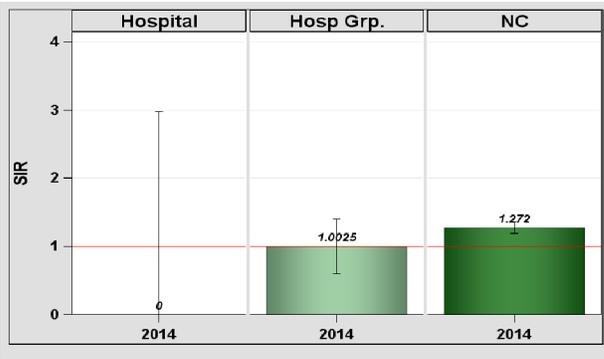


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.03	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

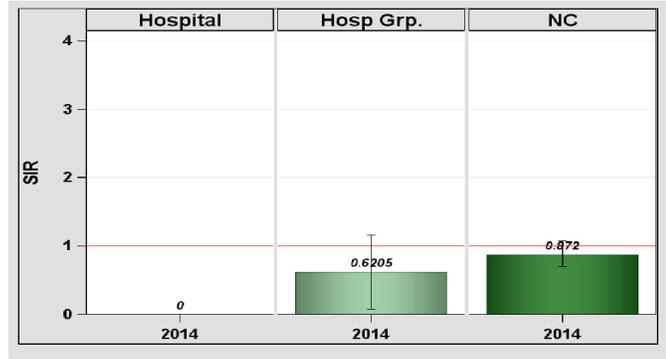


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

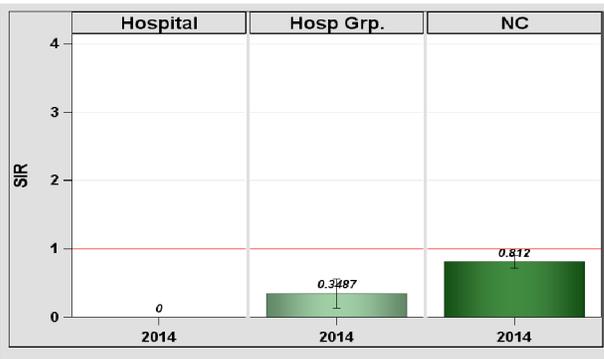


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.56	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Broughton Hospital, Morganton, Burke County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Specialty Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 638
 Patient Days in 2014: 97,048
 Total Number of Beds: 297
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.67



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

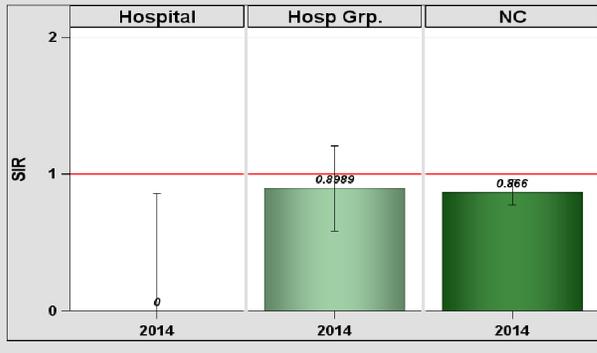


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	3.48	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	60.81	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

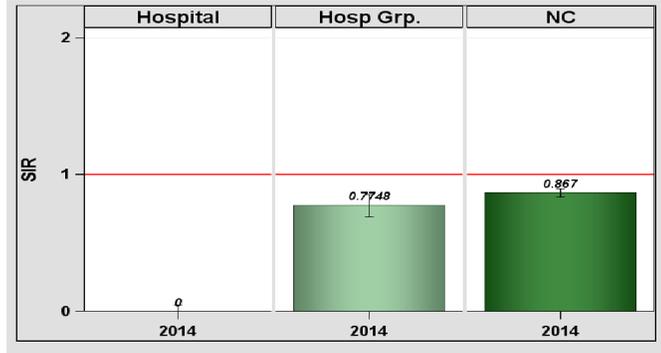


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center, Bolivia, Brunswick County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,407
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,465
 Total Number of Beds: 74
 Number of ICU Beds: 5
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.60
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.81



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

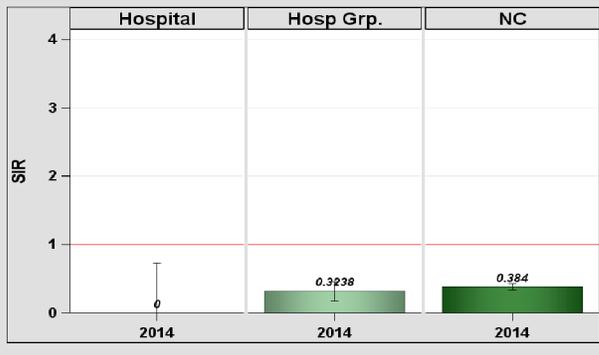


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.43	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

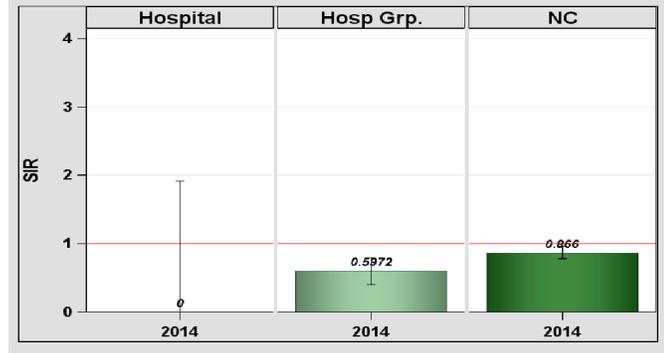


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

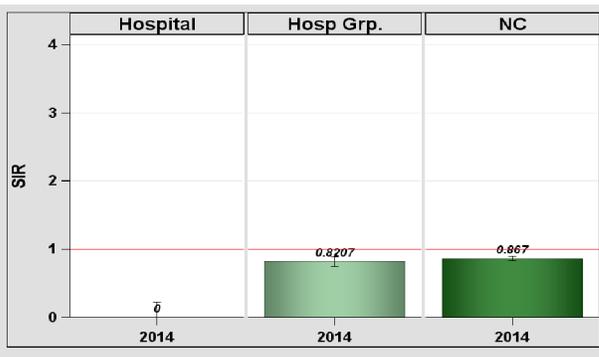


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	7.52	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center, Bolivia, Brunswick County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

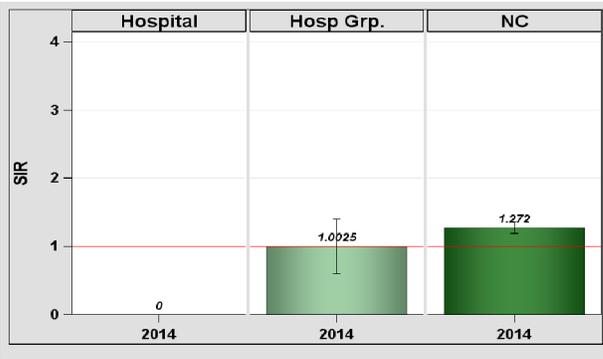


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.81	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.23	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

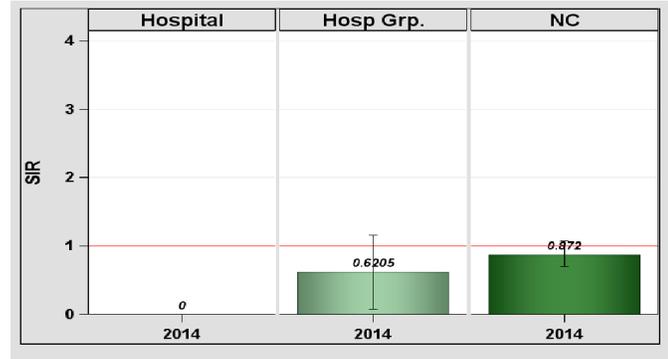


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

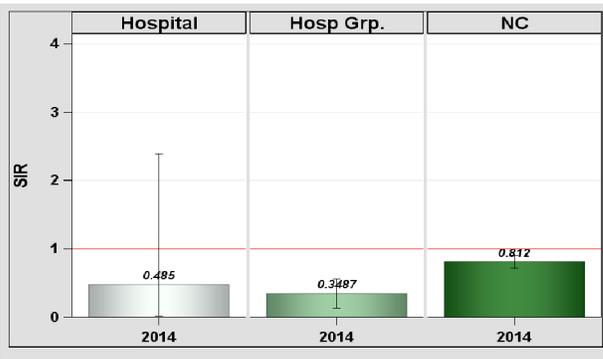


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	2.06	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Caldwell Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, Caldwell County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Undergraduate
 Admissions in 2014: 5,884
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,814
 Total Number of Beds: 85
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.18



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

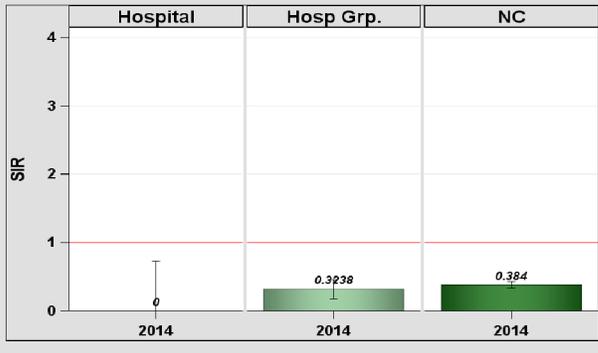


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.09	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.88	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

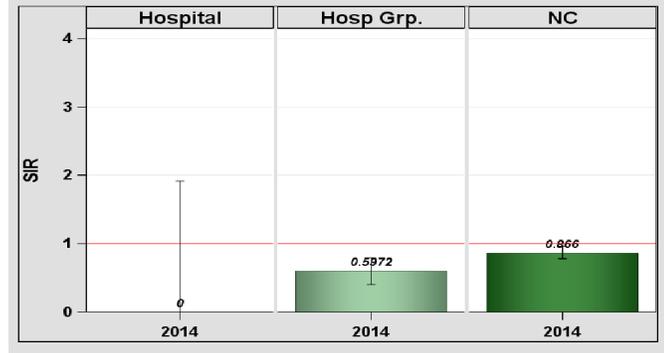


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

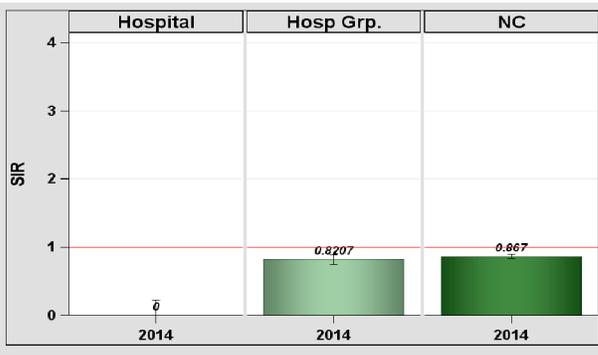


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	9.39	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Caldwell Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, Caldwell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

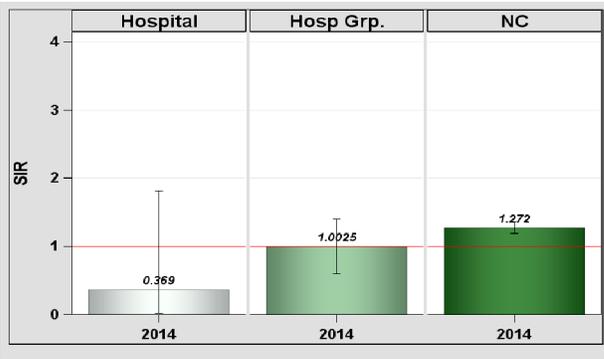


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	2.71	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.2	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

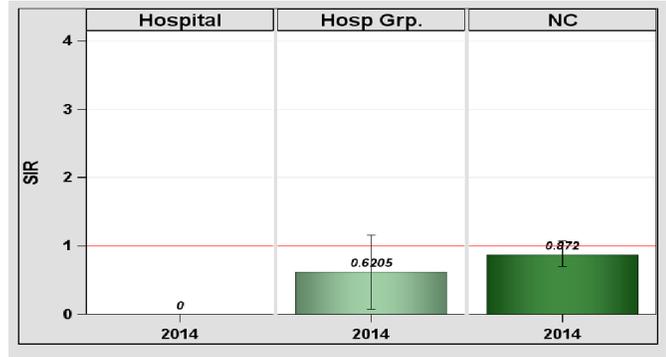


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

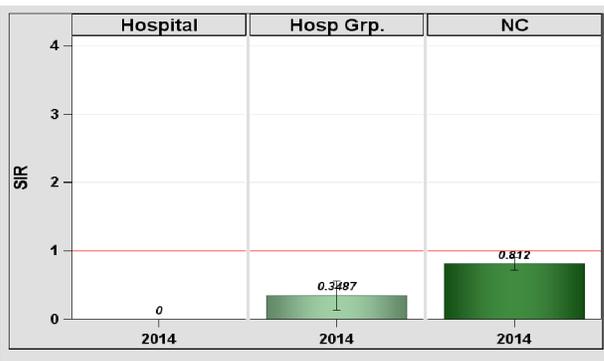


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.56	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

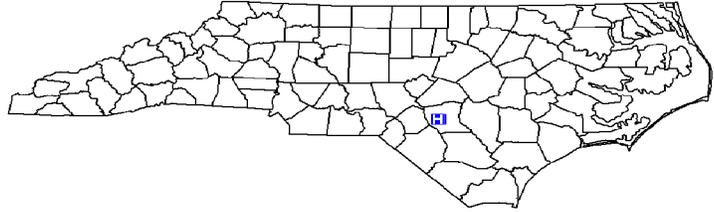
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Cape Fear Valley Health System, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 32,081
 Patient Days in 2014: 174,314
 Total Number of Beds: 602
 Number of ICU Beds: 90
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 3.25
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.54



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

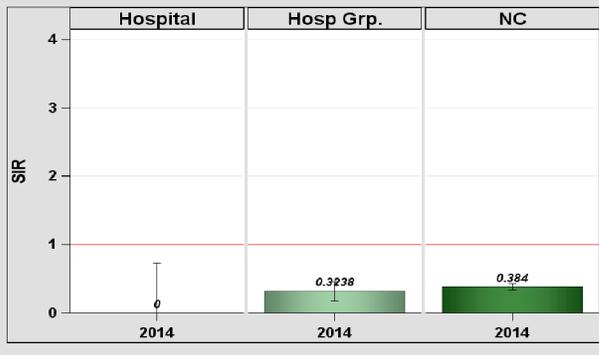


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	14.77	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	13.86	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

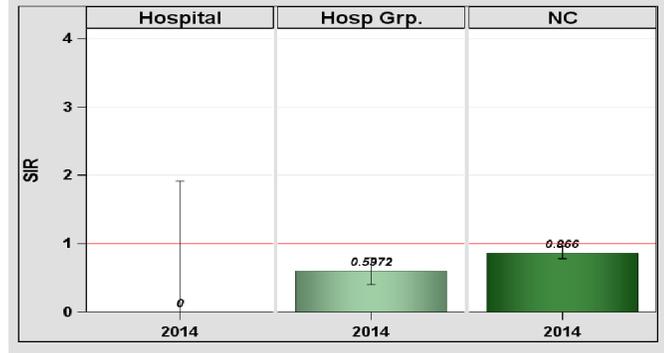


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

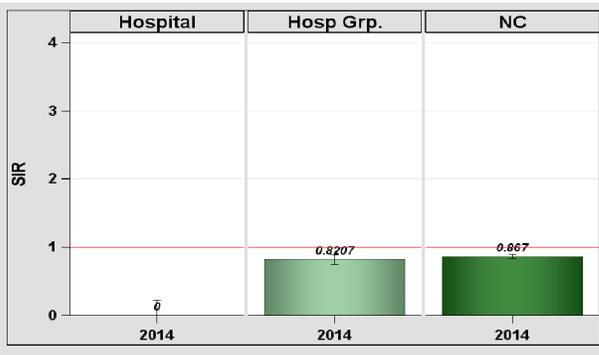


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	97	100.65	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Cape Fear Valley Health System, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

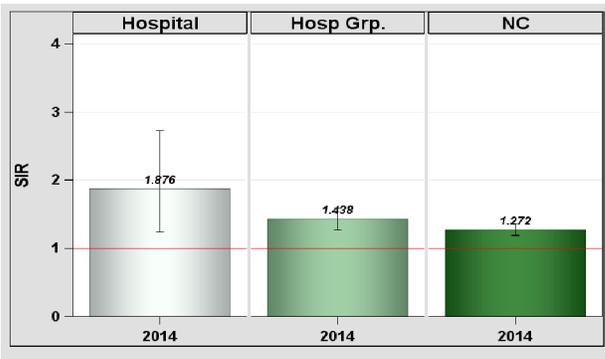


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	25	13.33	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	3.54	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

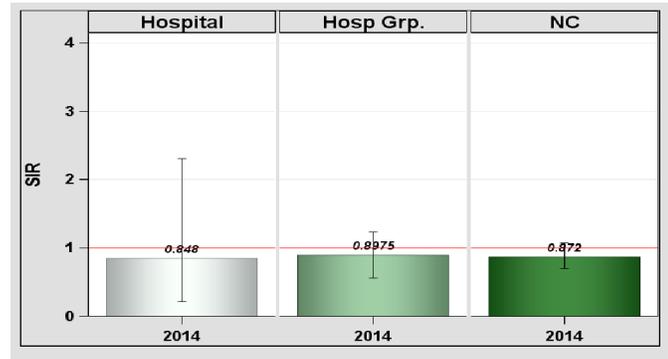


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

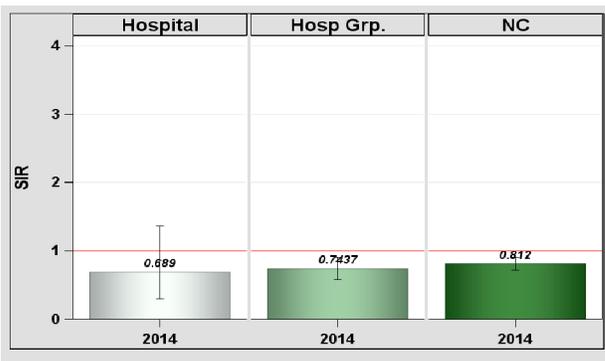


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	7	10.15	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
CarePartners Health Services, Asheville, Buncombe County**

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility
Admissions in 2014:	1,366
Patient Days in 2014:	17,951
Total Number of Beds:	80
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.25



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

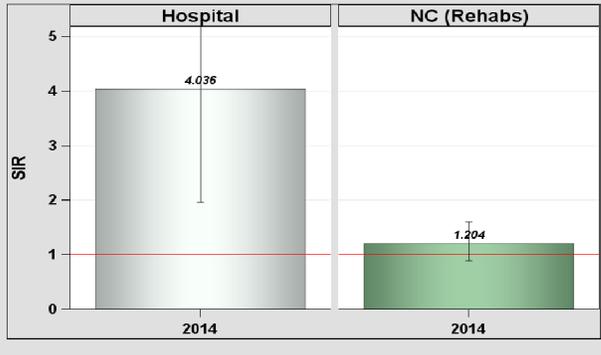


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	9	2.23	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) do not report CLABSIs, LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

CarolinaEast Medical Center, New Bern, Craven County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 13,437
 Patient Days in 2014: 61,577
 Total Number of Beds: 350
 Number of ICU Beds: 33
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 3.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.86



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

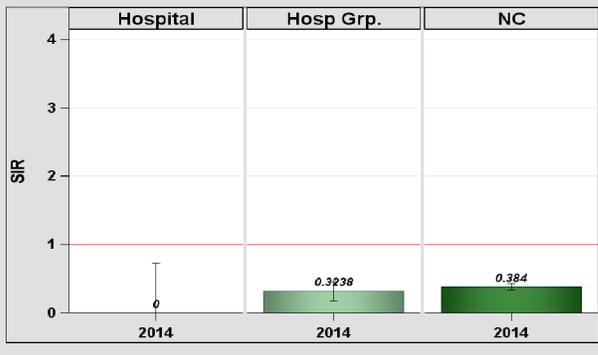


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	3.39	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	3	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

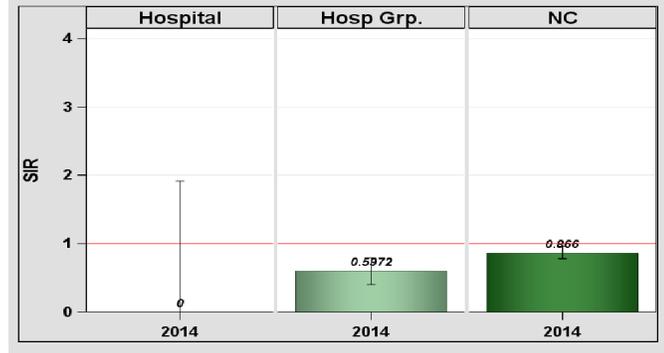


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

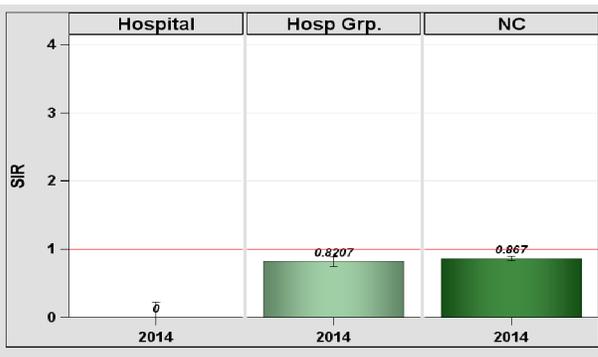


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	33.27	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 CarolinaEast Medical Center, New Bern, Craven County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

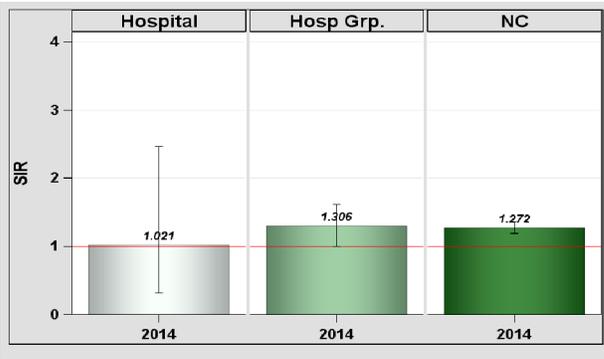


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	3.92	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	1.76	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

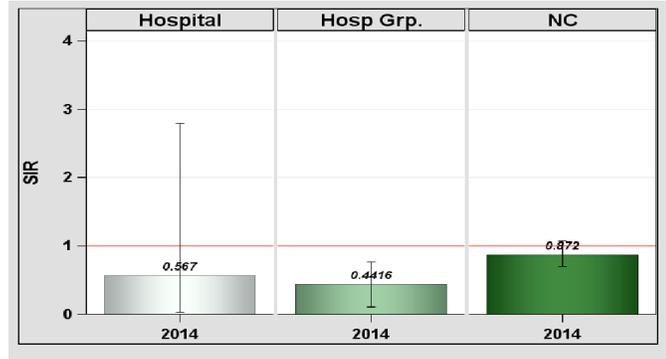


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

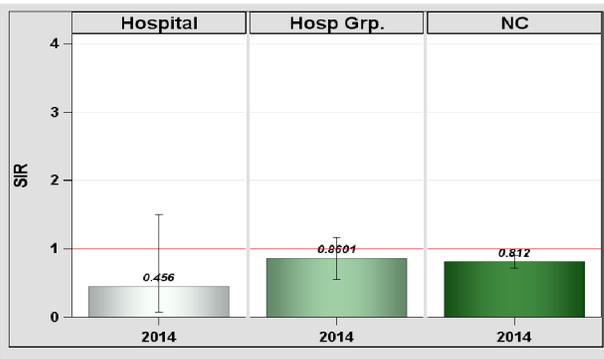


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	4.38	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

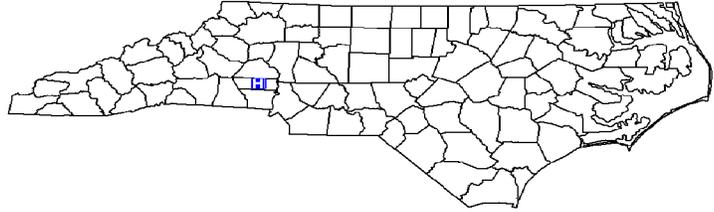
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln, Lincoln County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 2,446
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,081
 Total Number of Beds: 101
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.50



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

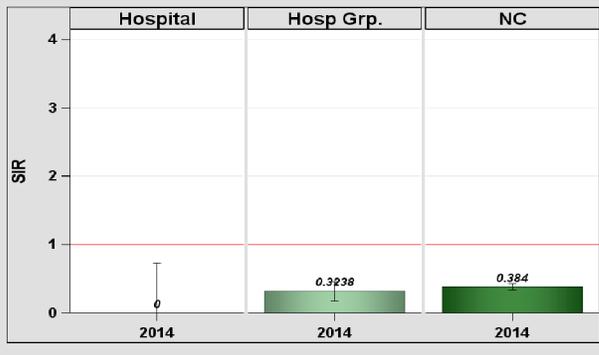


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.85	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.79	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

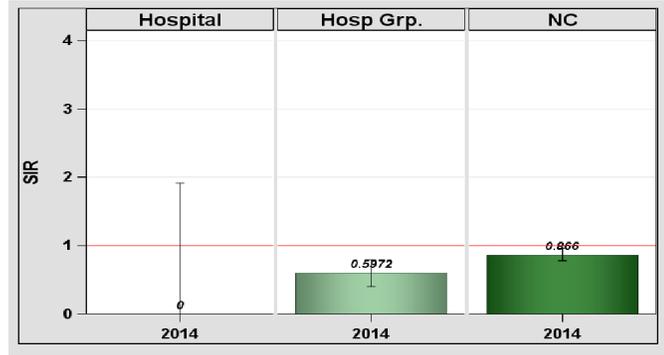


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

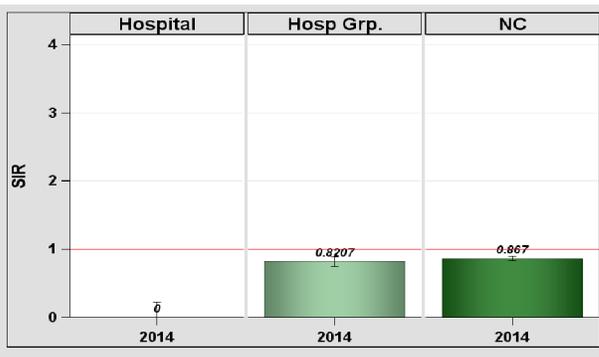


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	11.84	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln, Lincoln County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

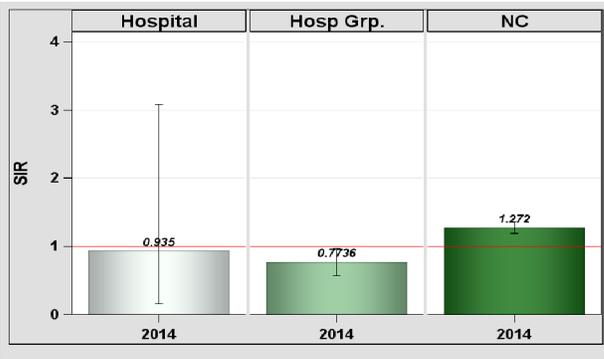


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.14	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.2	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

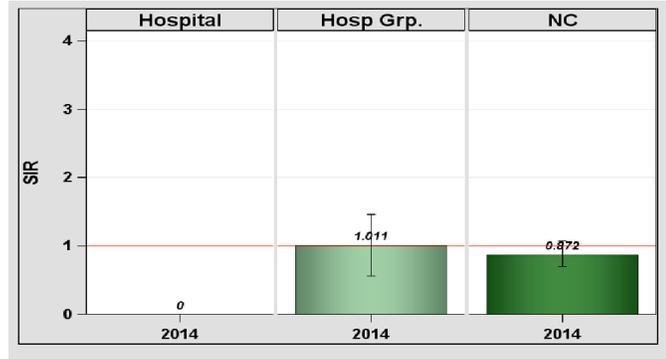


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

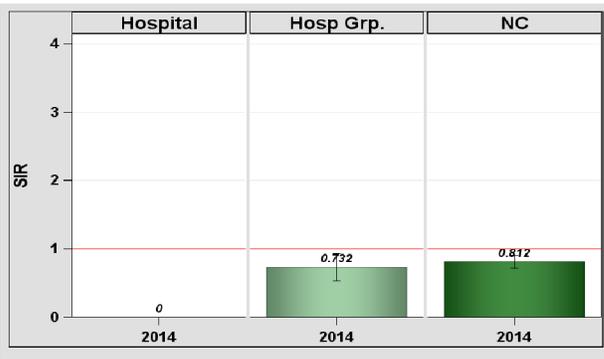


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.82	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 50,676
 Patient Days in 2014: 265,711
 Total Number of Beds: 880
 Number of ICU Beds: 219
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 8.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.91



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

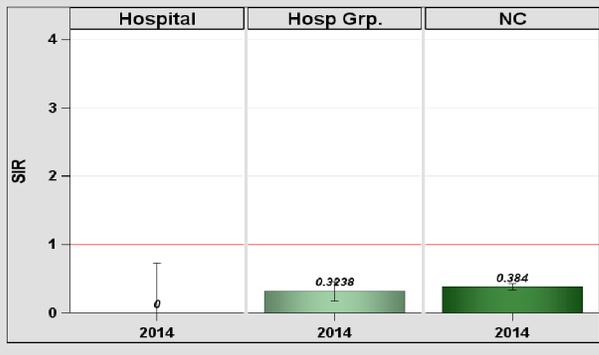


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	21	72.11	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	28.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

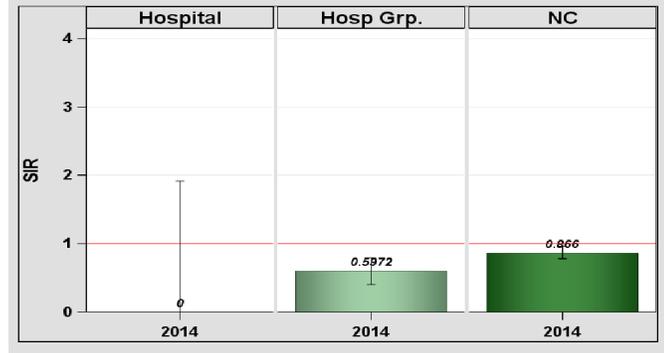


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

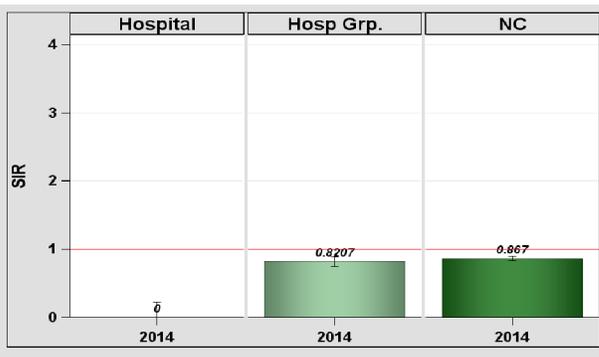


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	166	229.18	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

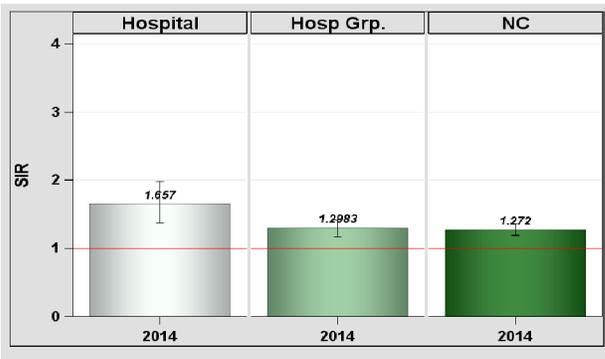


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	112	67.58	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	11	6.37	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

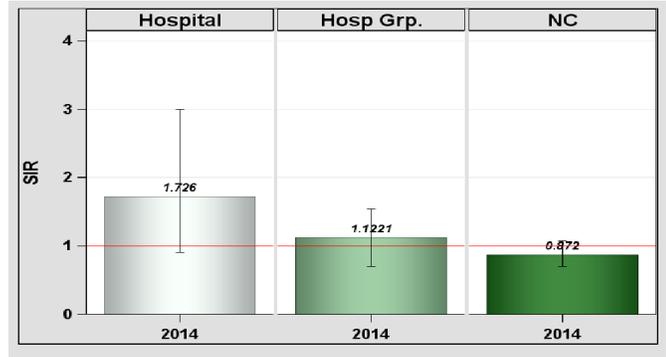


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

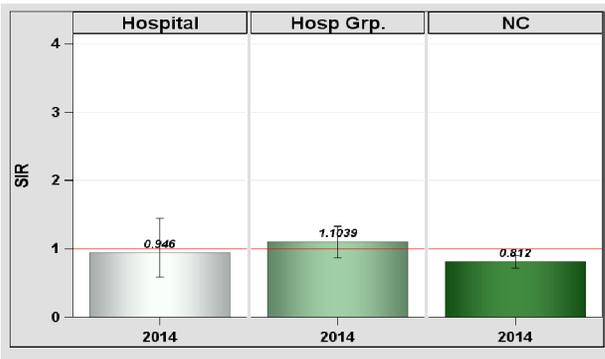


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	19	20.08	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

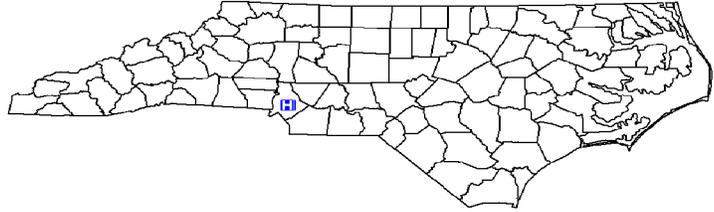
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	Graduate
Admissions in 2014:	9,233
Patient Days in 2014:	34,088
Total Number of Beds:	160
Number of ICU Beds:	20
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.63



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

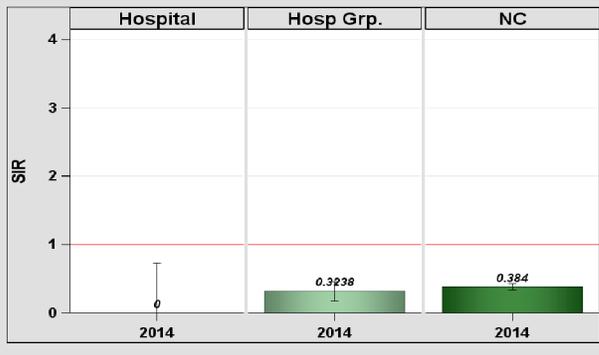


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	3.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	2.63	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

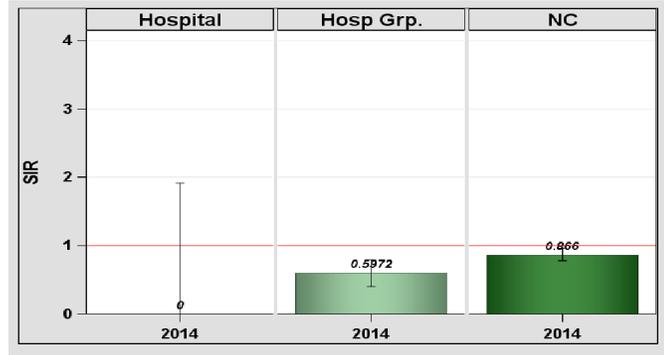


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

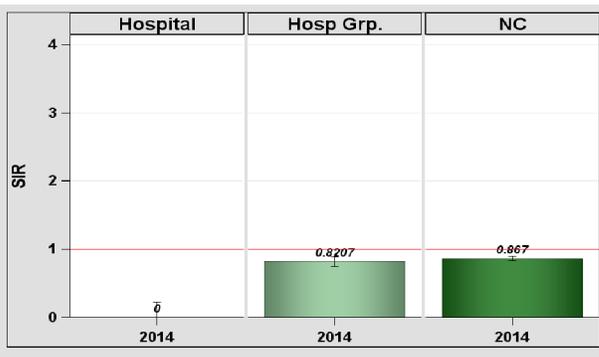


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	23	22.87	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

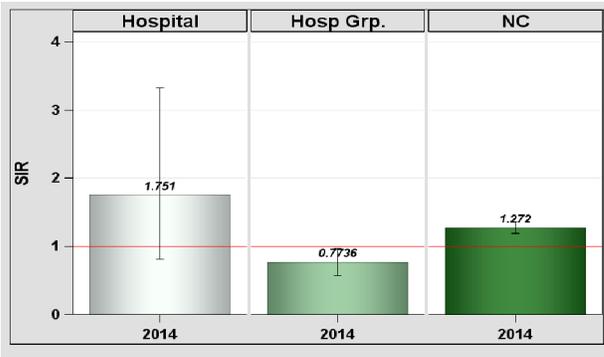


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	8	4.57	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.8	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

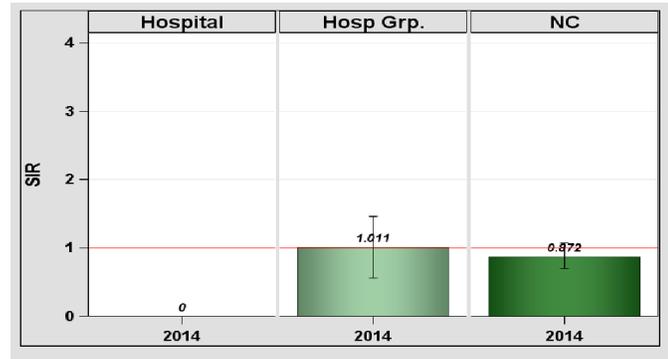


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

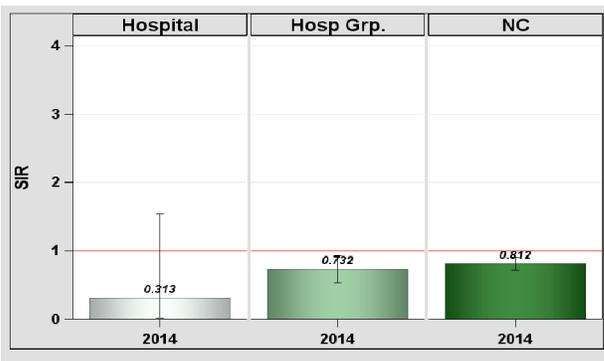


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	3.2	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

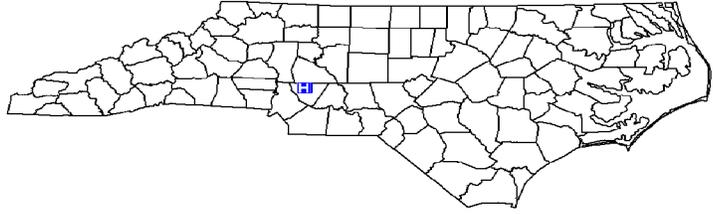
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast, Concord, Cabarrus County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 34,705
 Patient Days in 2014: 107,841
 Total Number of Beds: 457
 Number of ICU Beds: 52
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 3.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.66



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

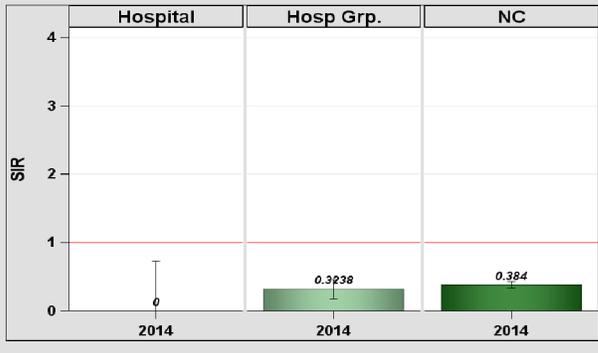


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	5	8.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	7.38	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

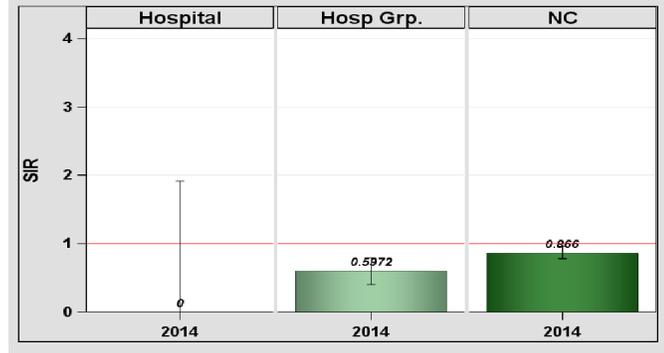


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

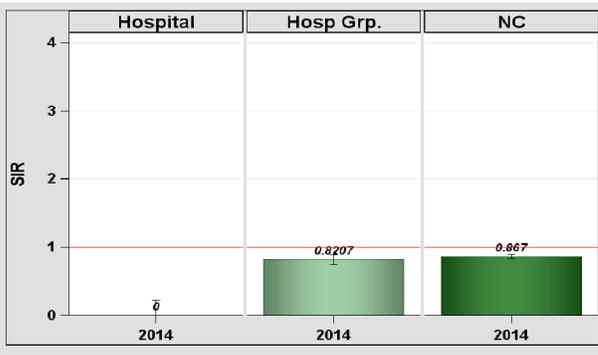


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	51	59.41	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast, Concord, Cabarrus County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

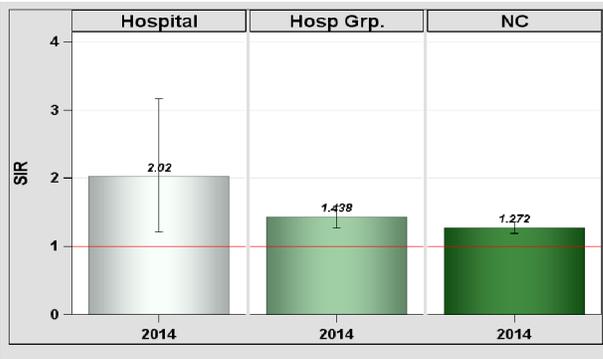


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	17	8.42	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	3.17	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

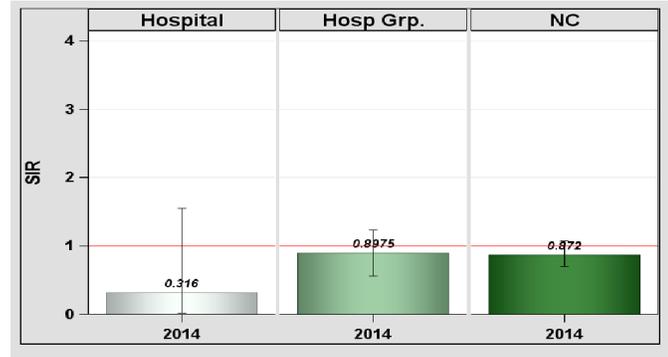


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

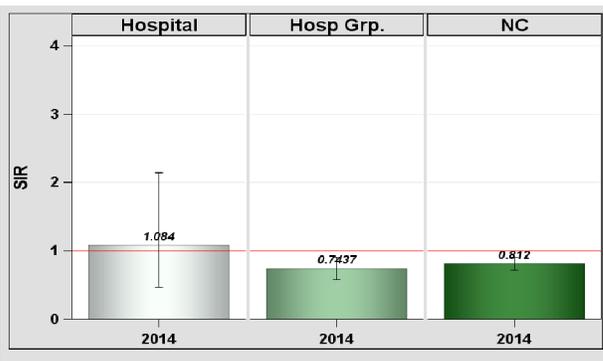


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	7	6.46	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 21,689
 Patient Days in 2014: 69,317
 Total Number of Beds: 206
 Number of ICU Beds: 40
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.97



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

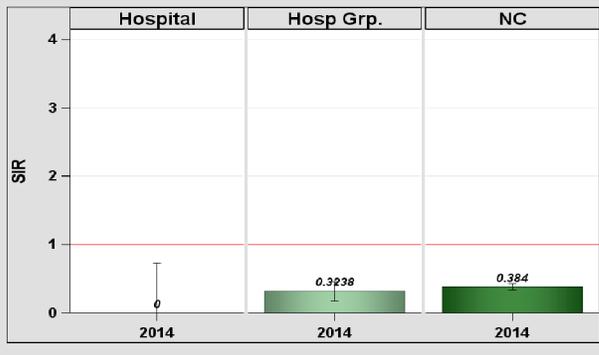


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	7	6.75	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	3.36	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

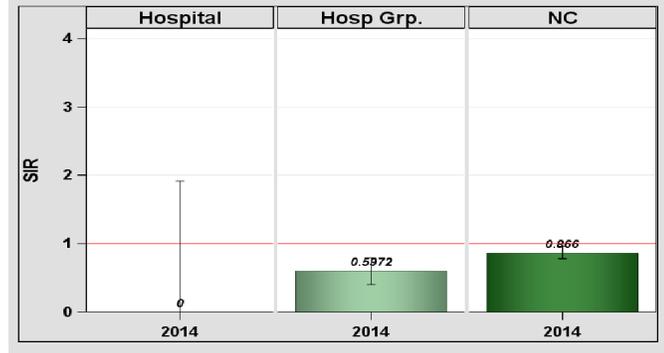


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

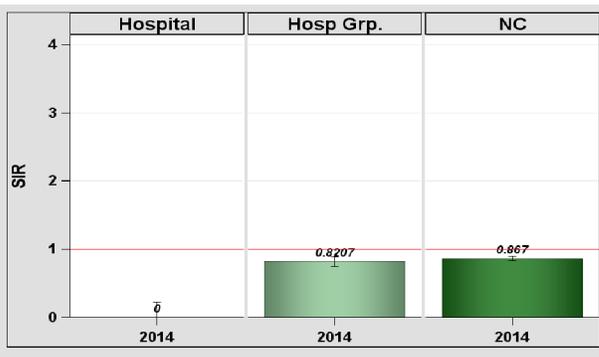


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	46	42.32	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

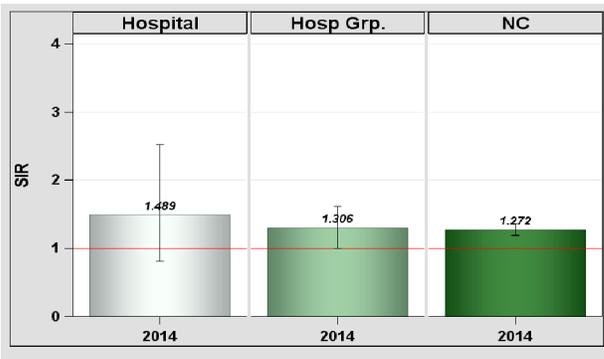


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	12	8.06	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	2.14	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

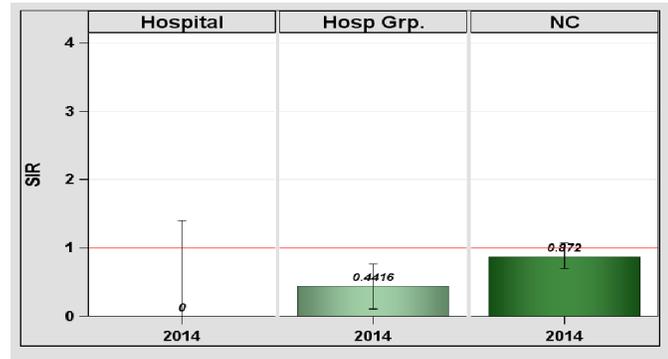


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

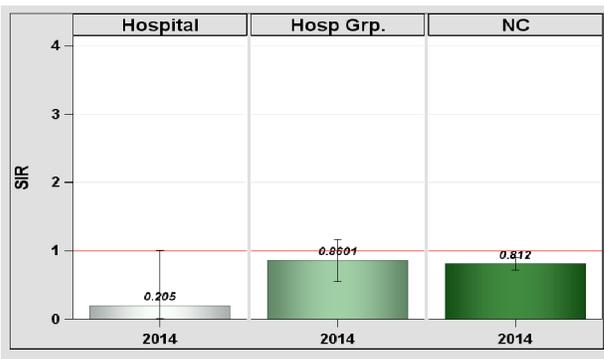


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	4.87	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

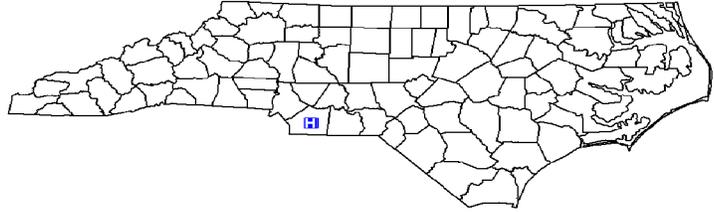
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center-Union, Monroe, Union County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 6,417
 Patient Days in 2014: 31,181
 Total Number of Beds: 182
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.55



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

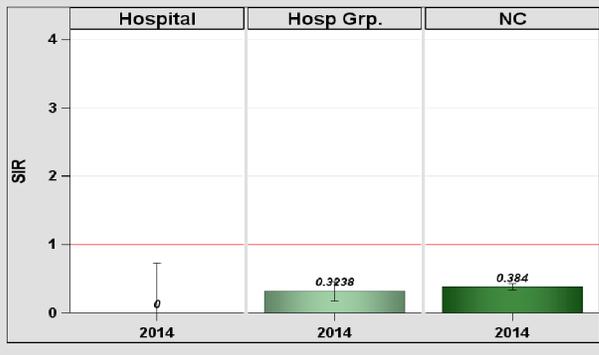


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.31	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

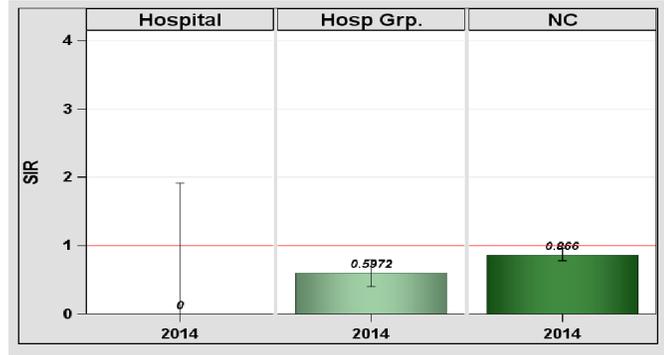


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

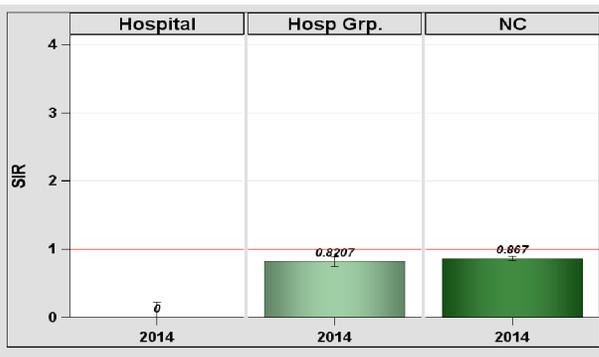


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	19.46	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center-Union, Monroe, Union County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

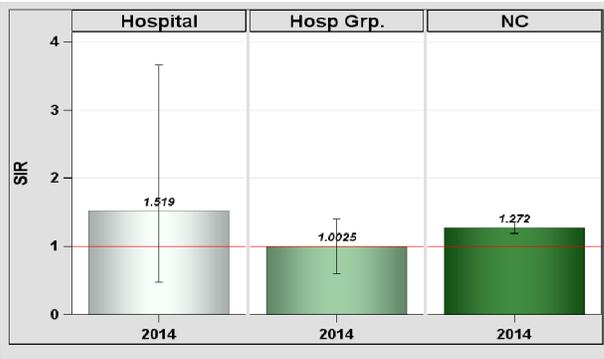


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	2.63	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.66	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

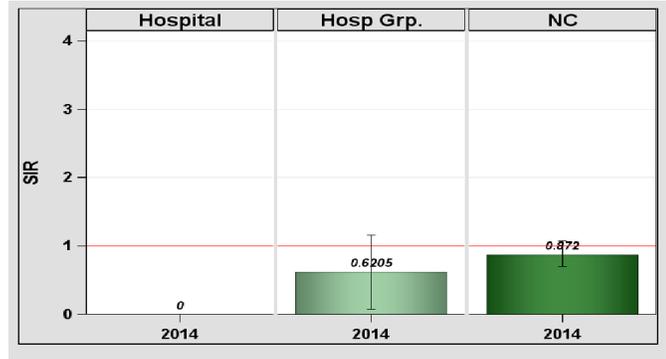


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

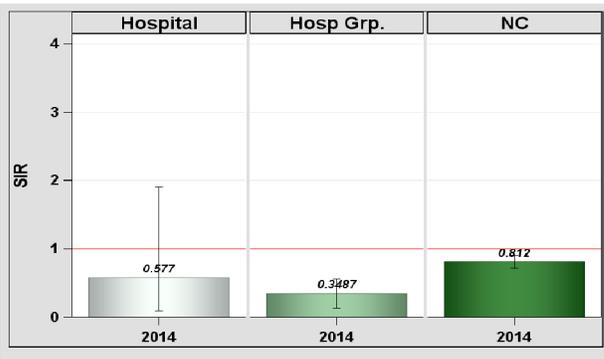


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	3.47	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

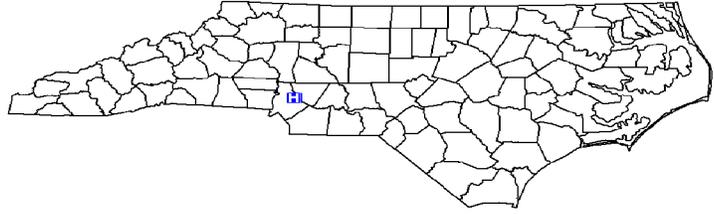
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Medical Center-University, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 6,568
 Patient Days in 2014: 23,911
 Total Number of Beds: 94
 Number of ICU Beds: 15
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.06



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

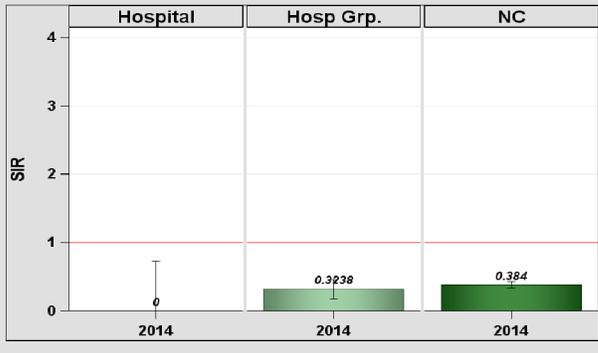


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.61	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.11	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

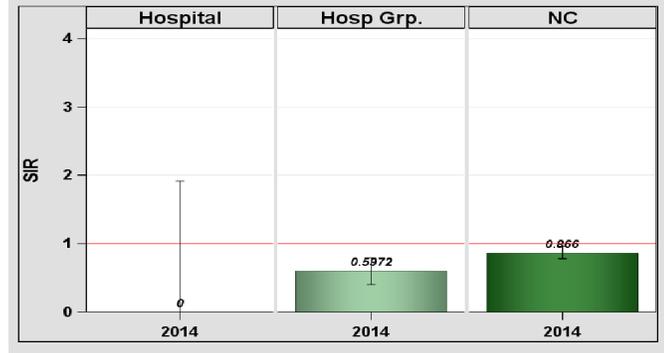


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

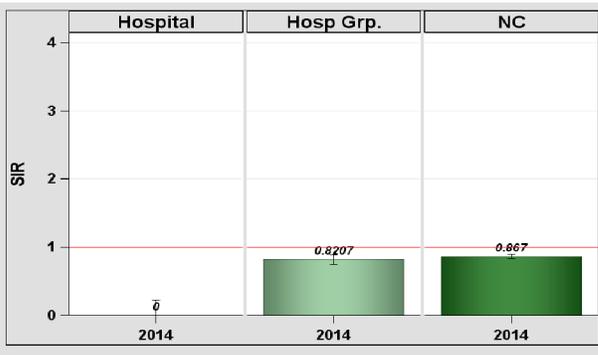


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	10.39	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Medical Center-University, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

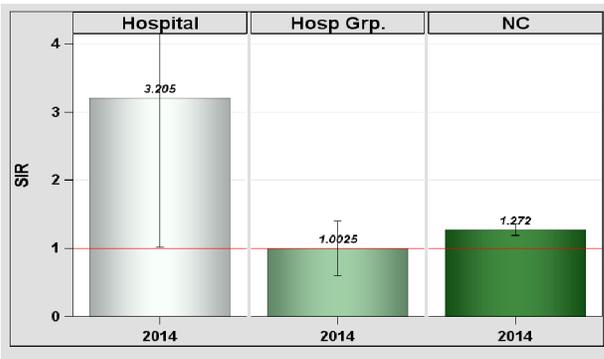


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	1.25	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	1.56	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

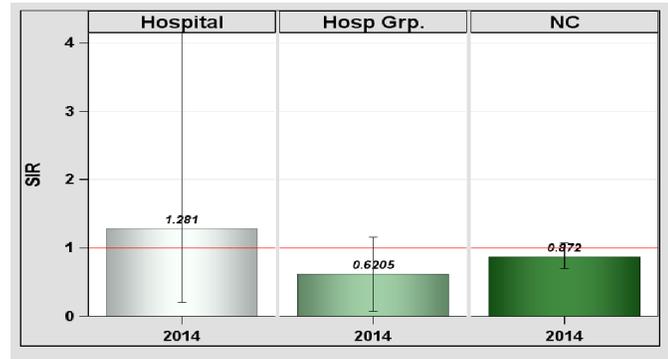


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

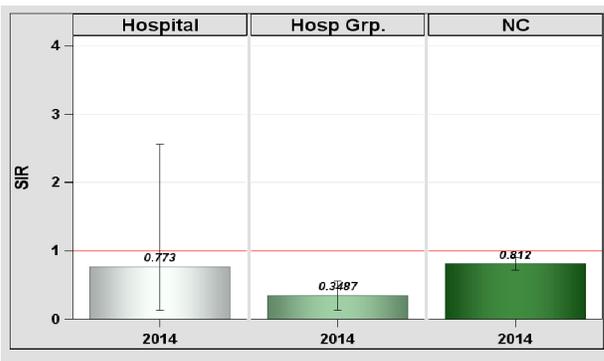


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	2.59	

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Carolinas Rehabilitation, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County**

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility
 Admissions in 2014: 2,632
 Patient Days in 2014: 44,344
 Total Number of Beds: 150
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.67



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

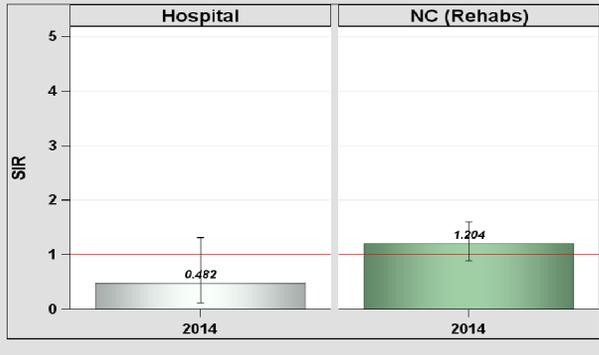


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	6.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) do not report CLABSI, LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

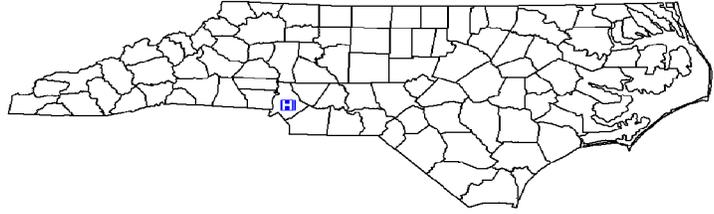
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Specialty Hospital, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Long-term Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	501
Patient Days in 2014:	12,376
Total Number of Beds:	40
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.25
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	3.13



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

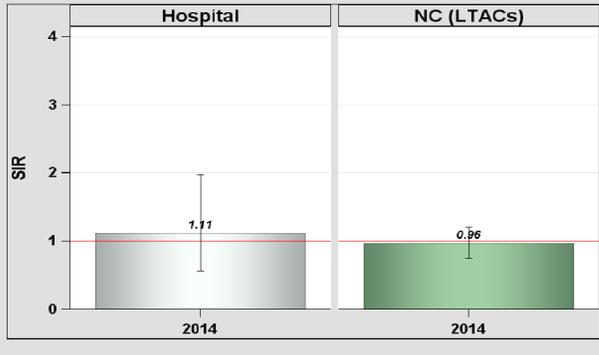


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	10	9.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	14	15.53	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

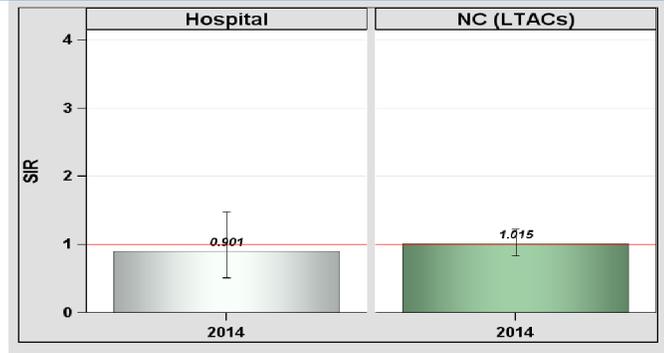


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	6,453
Patient Days in 2014:	25,510
Total Number of Beds:	135
Number of ICU Beds:	8
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.50
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.11



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

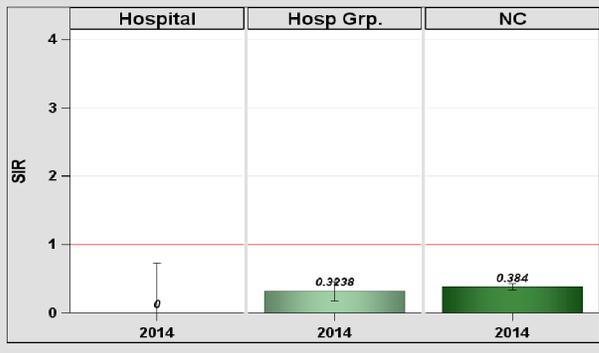


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.63	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.75	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

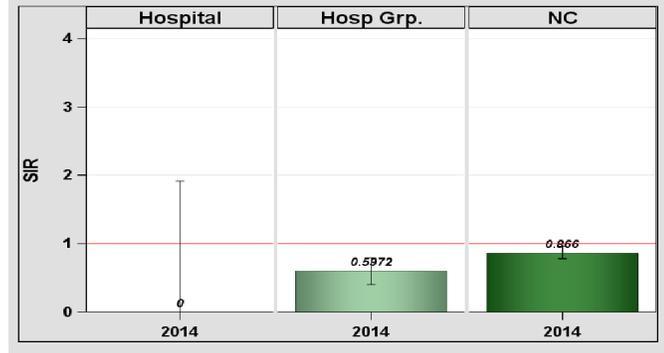


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

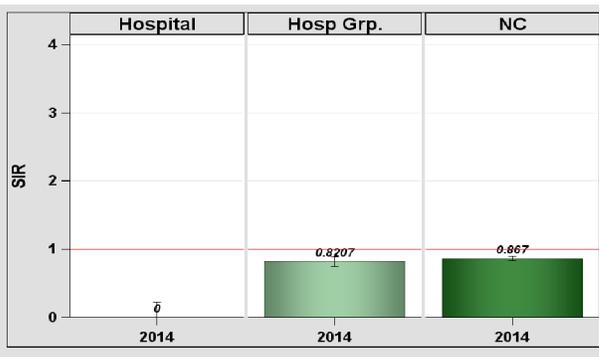


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	8.16	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

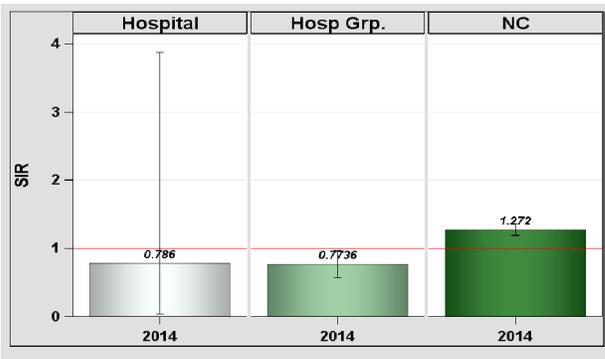


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.27	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.25	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

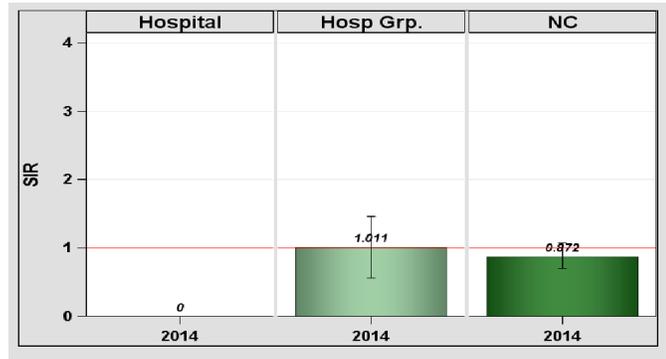


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

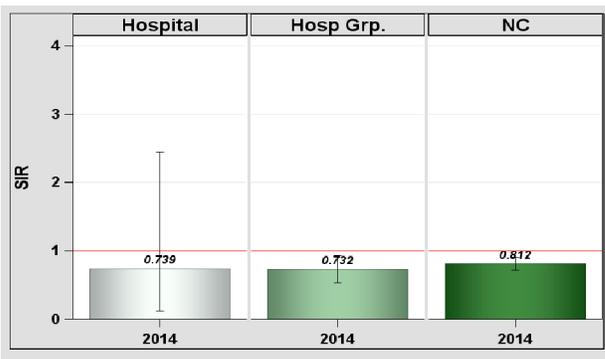


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	2.71	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

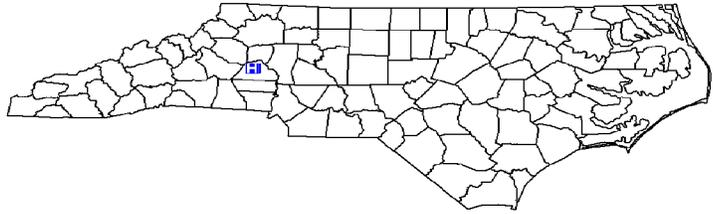
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Catawba Valley Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 11,991
 Patient Days in 2014: 50,439
 Total Number of Beds: 190
 Number of ICU Beds: 32
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.75
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.92



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

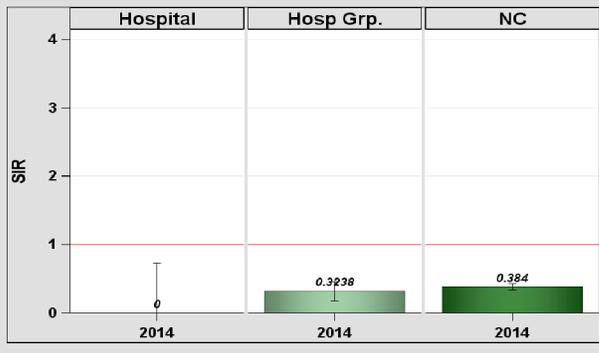


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	4.18	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2.46	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

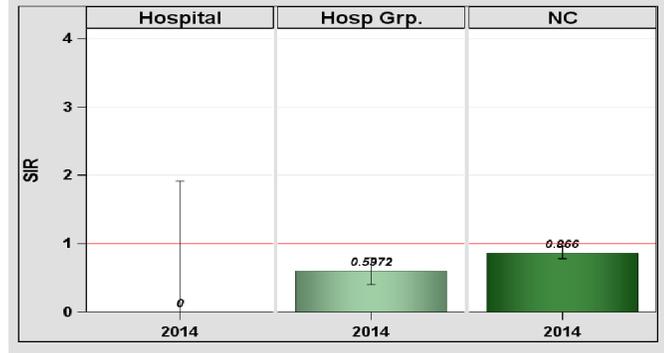


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

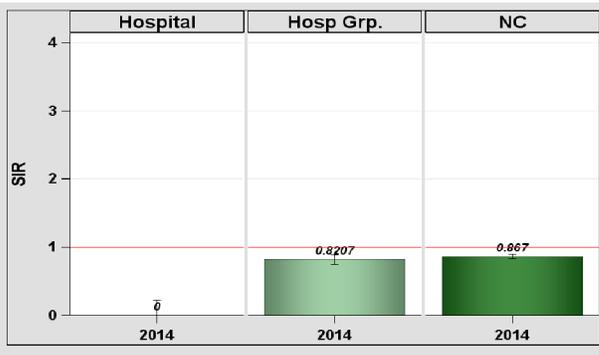


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	25.37	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Catawba Valley Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

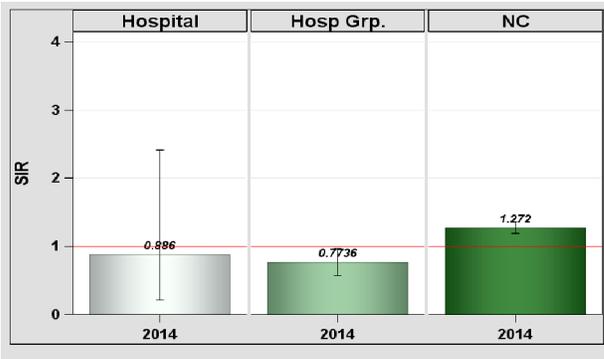


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	3.39	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.88	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

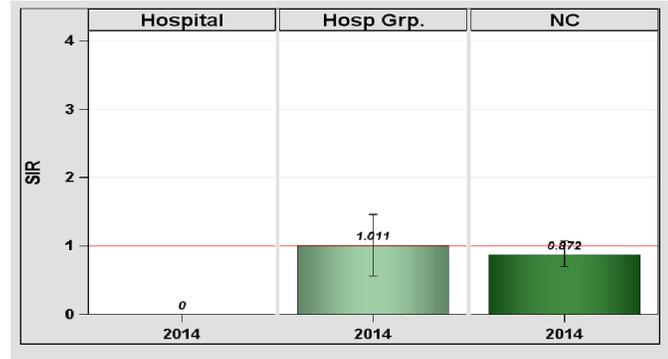


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

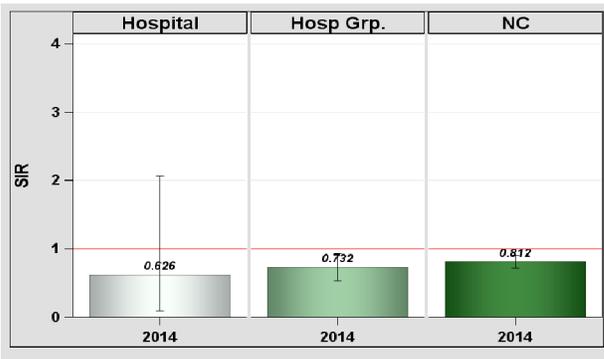


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	3.2	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

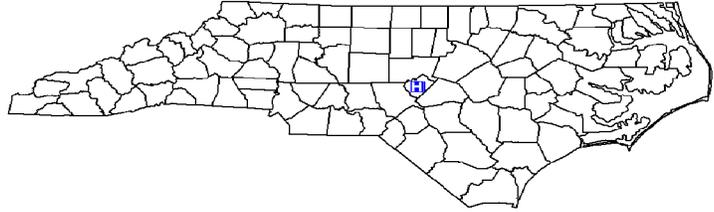
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2013: 5,062
 Patient Days in 2013: 17,530
 Total Number of Beds: 116
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.43



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

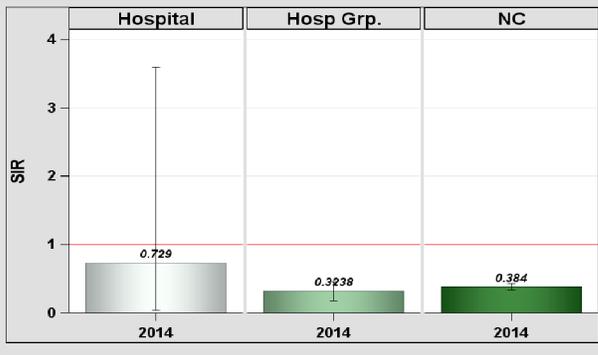


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.37	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.97	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

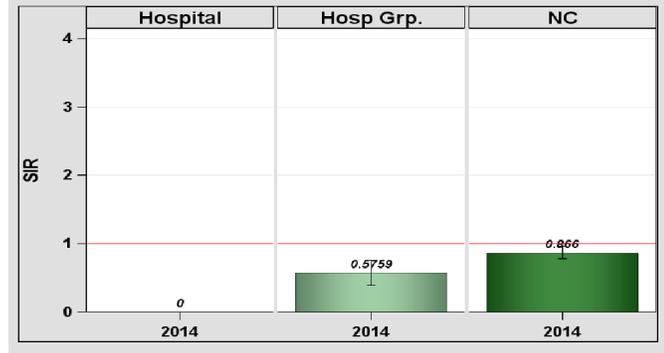


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

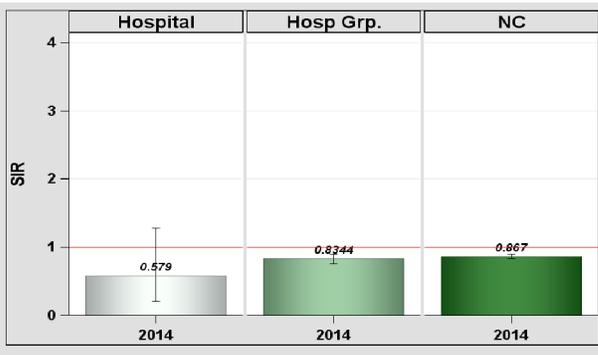


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	8.64	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

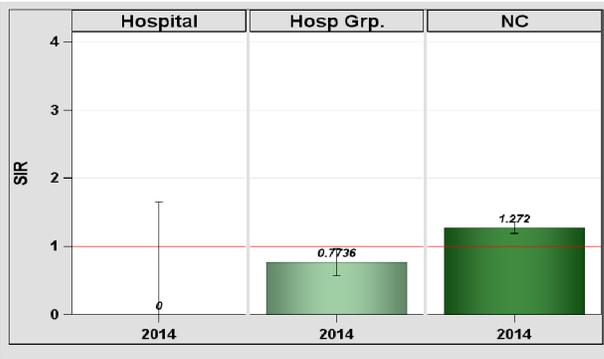


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.81	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.34	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

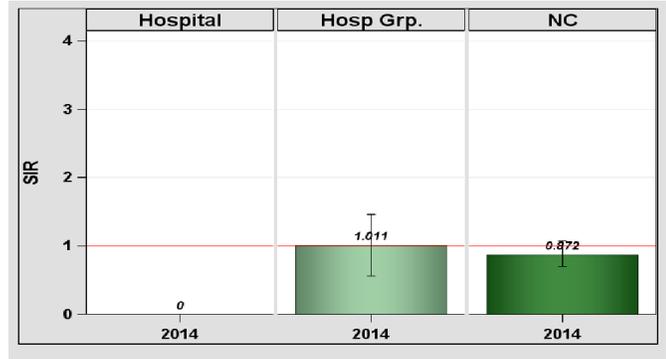


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

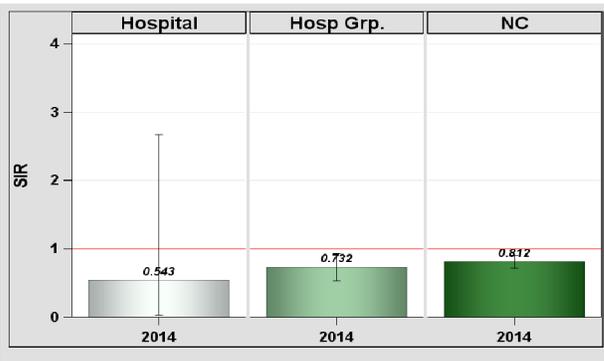


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.84	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

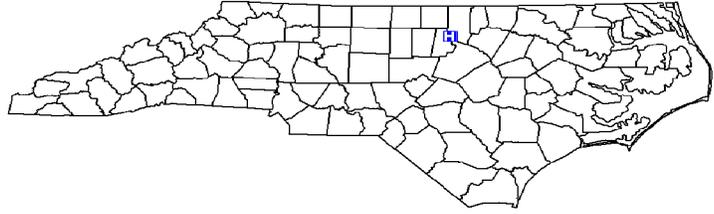
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Central Regional Hospital, Butner, Granville County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Specialty Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 1,200
 Patient Days in 2014: 132,977
 Total Number of Beds: 405
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.49



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

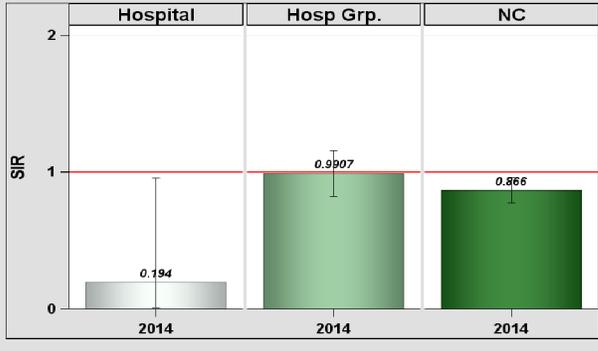


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	5.15	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	73.9	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

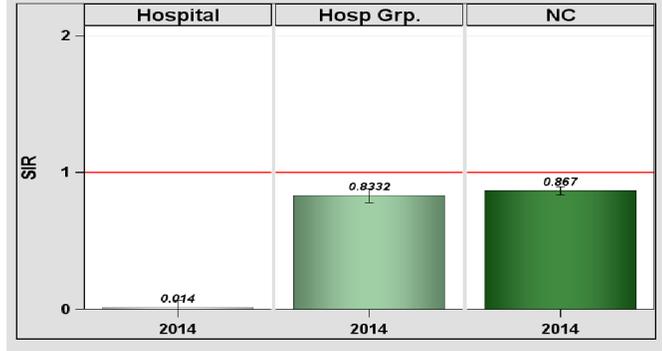


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Cherry Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Specialty Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	745
Patient Days in 2014:	63,440
Total Number of Beds:	197
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.51



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

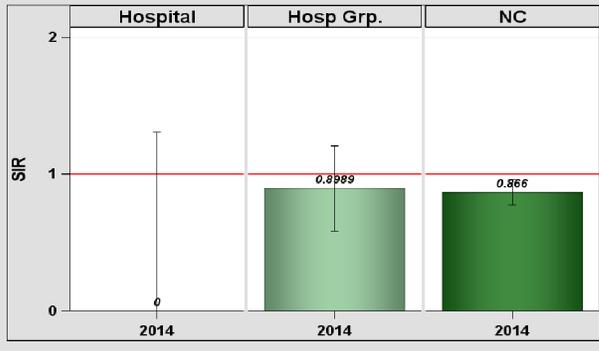


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	30.59	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

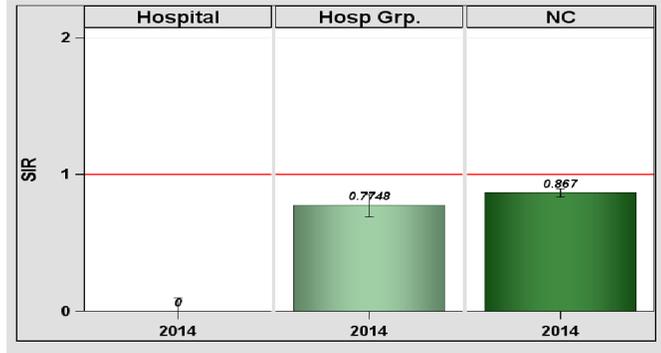


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland, Shelby, Cleveland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 9,100
 Patient Days in 2014: 37,438
 Total Number of Beds: 241
 Number of ICU Beds: 18
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.62



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

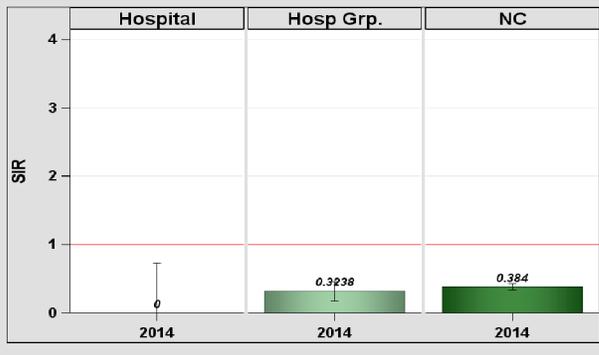


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	3.66	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	1.67	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

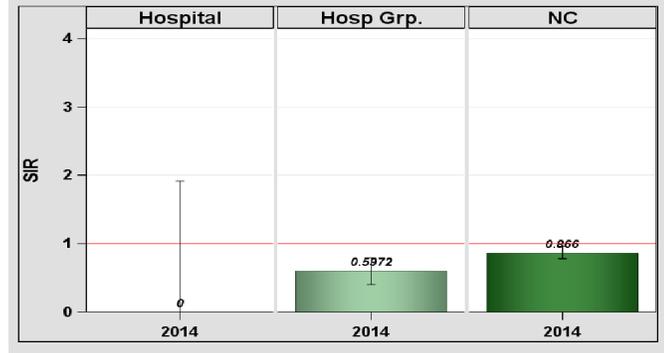


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

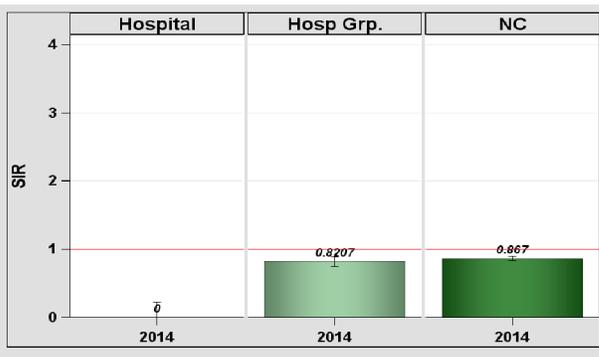


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	20	24.39	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland, Shelby, Cleveland County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

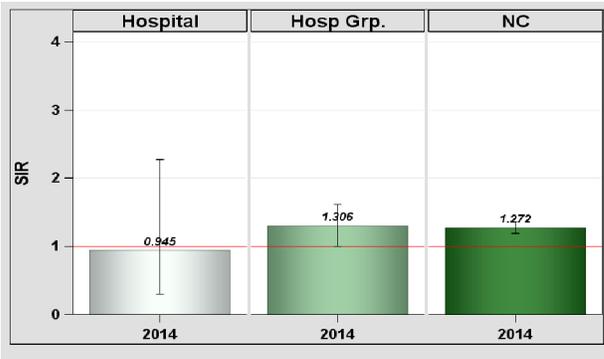


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	4.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	1.44	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

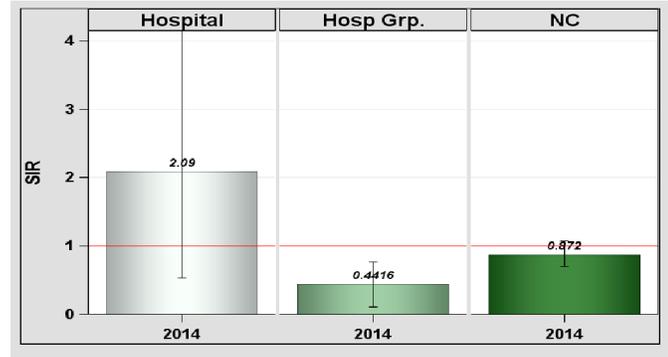


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

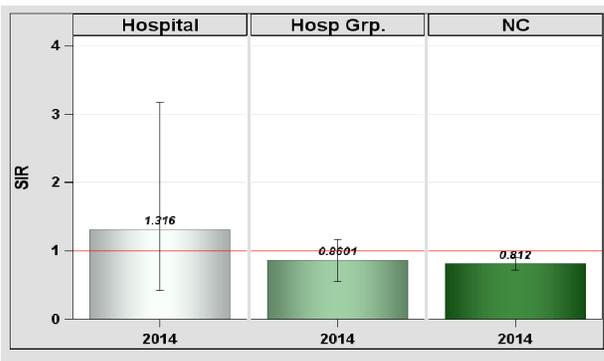


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	4	3.04	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

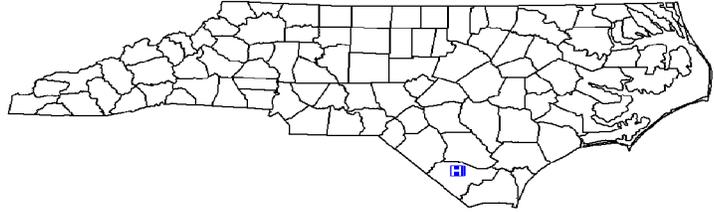
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Columbus Regional Healthcare System, Whiteville, Columbus County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,858
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,841
 Total Number of Beds: 81
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.90
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.11



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

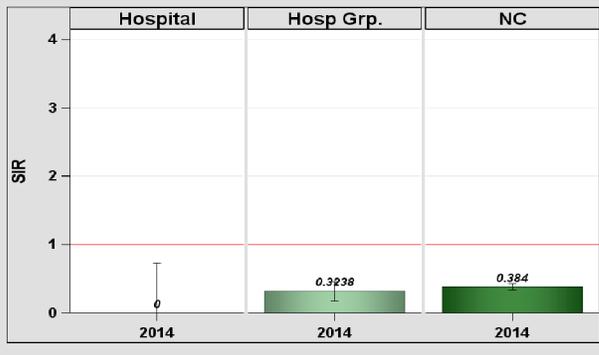


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.66	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	1.12	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

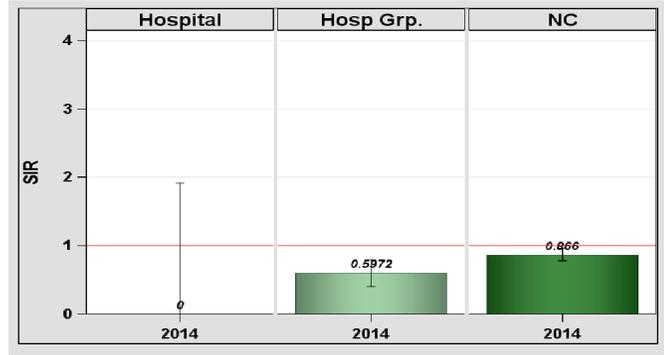


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

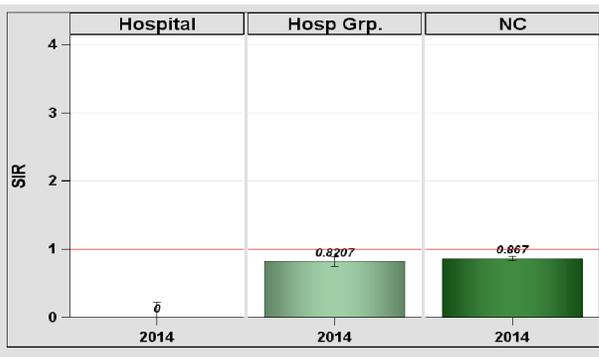


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	13.57	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Columbus Regional Healthcare System, Whiteville, Columbus County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

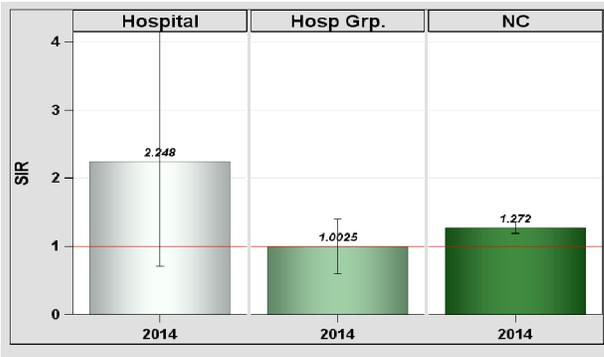


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	1.78	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.05	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

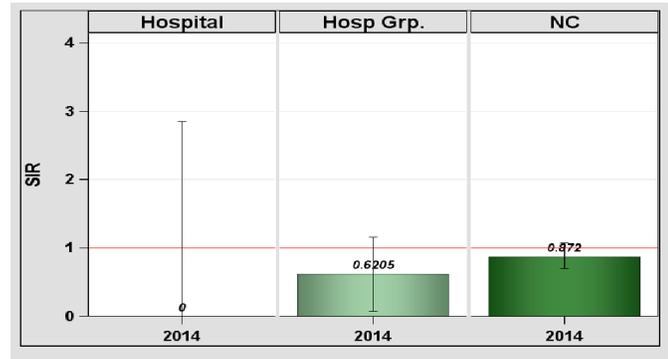


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

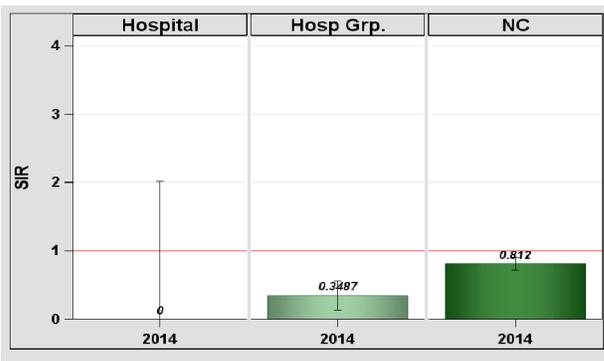


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.49	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Columbus Regional Healthcare System. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Crawley Memorial Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 181
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,561
 Total Number of Beds: 28
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.23
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.80



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

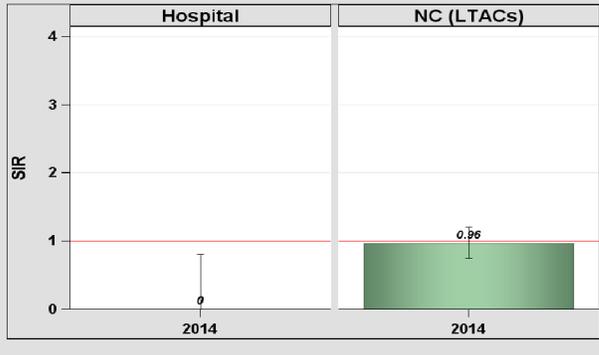


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	3.76	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infection than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	4.35	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

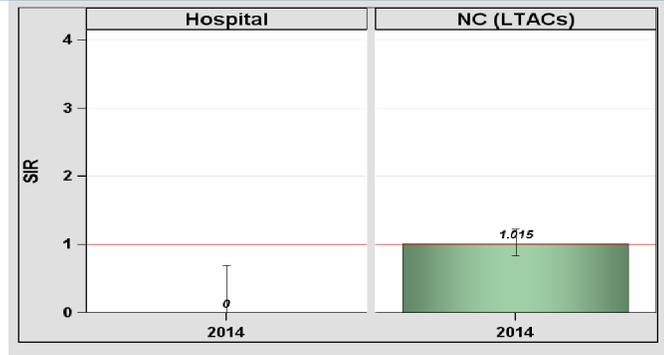


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

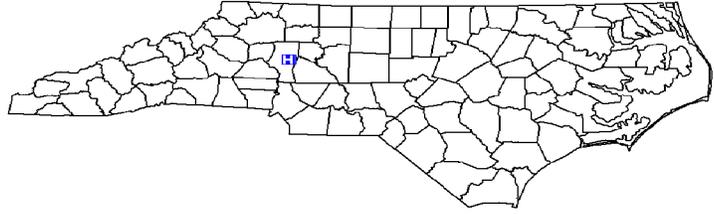
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,573
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,831
 Total Number of Beds: 130
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.38



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

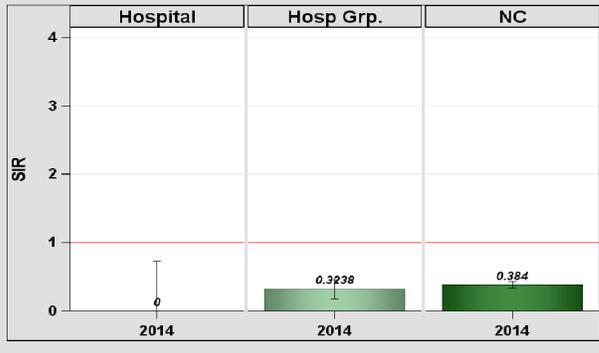


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.69	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.75	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

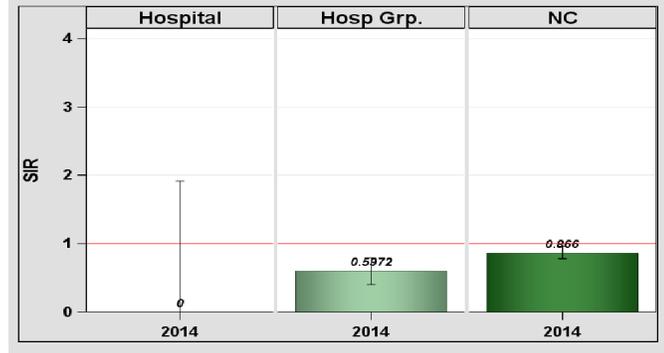


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

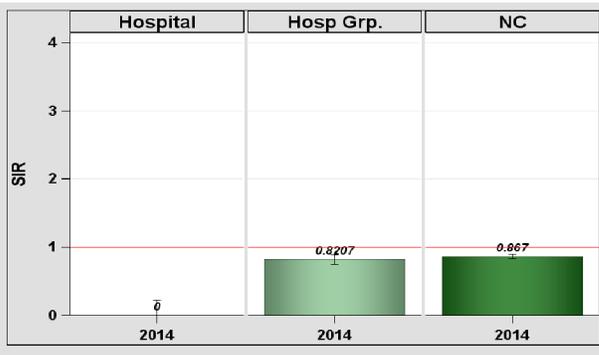


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	8.15	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

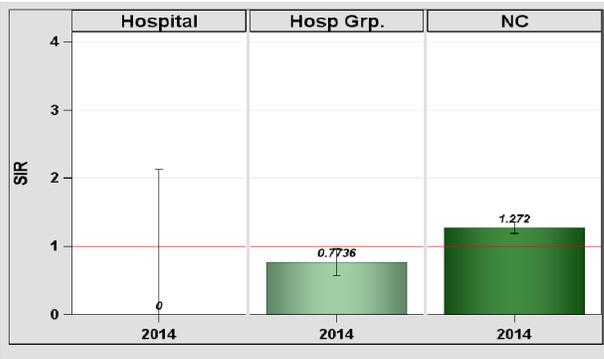


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.4	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.12	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

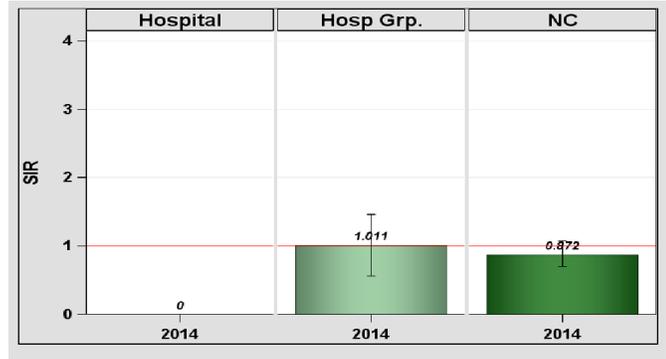


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

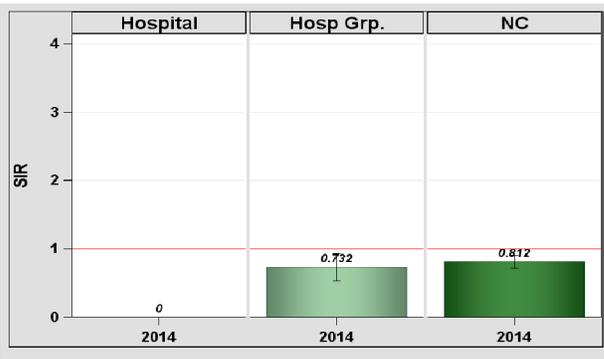


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.34	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

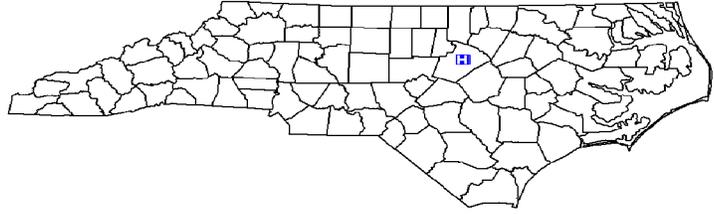
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Duke Raleigh Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	7,896
Patient Days in 2014:	38,871
Total Number of Beds:	148
Number of ICU Beds:	15
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	2.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.35



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

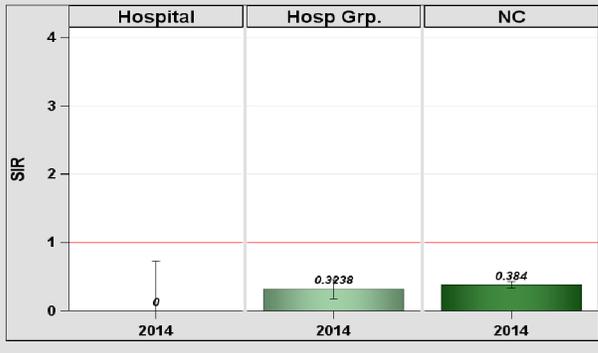


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.72	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	2.21	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

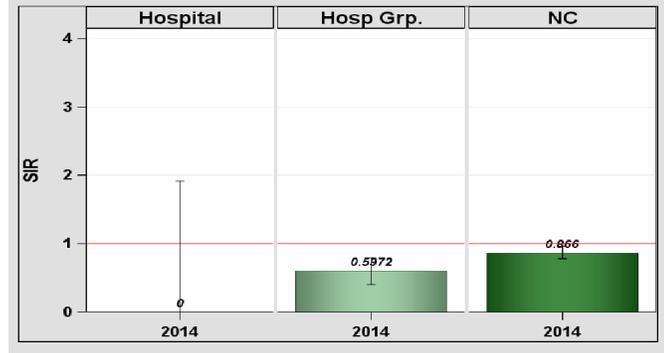


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

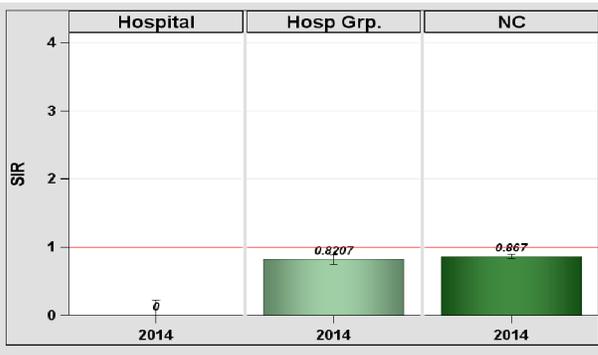


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	33	27.7	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Duke Raleigh Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

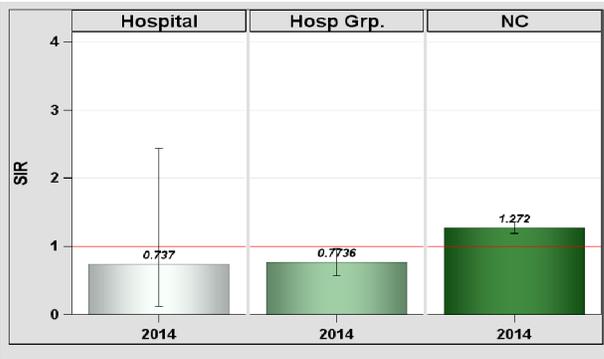


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.71	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.76	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

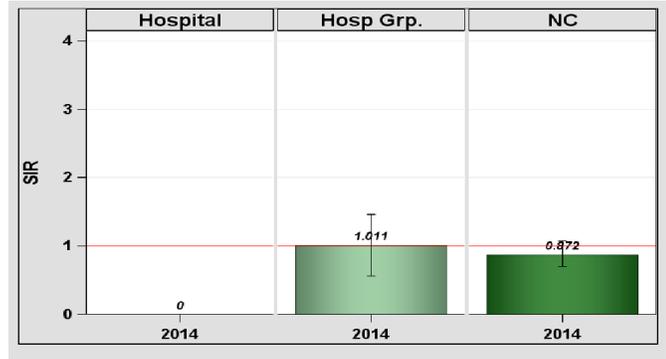


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

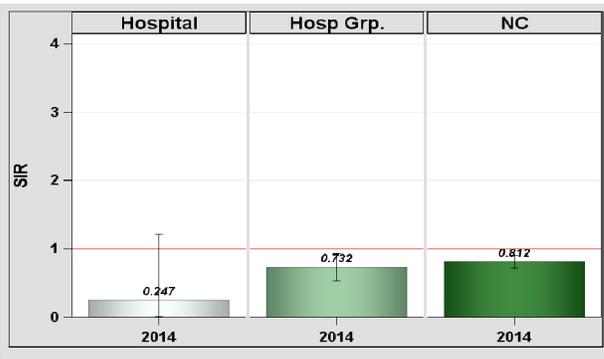


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	4.05	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

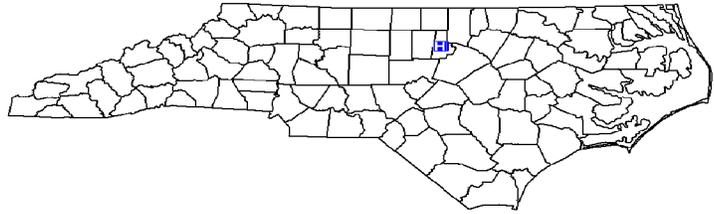
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Duke Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 17,551
 Patient Days in 2014: 80,986
 Total Number of Beds: 219
 Number of ICU Beds: 17
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.14



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

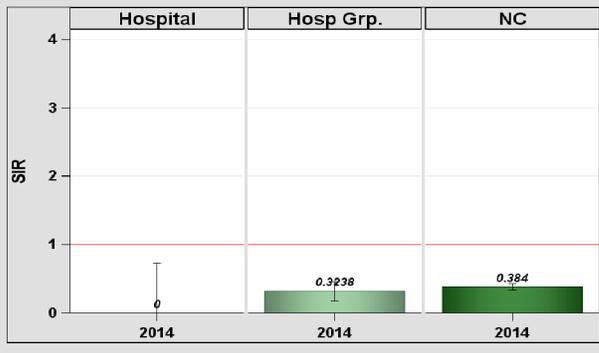


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	5.9	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	5.16	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

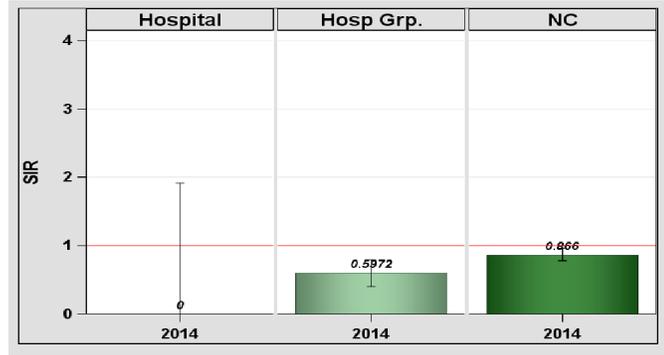


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

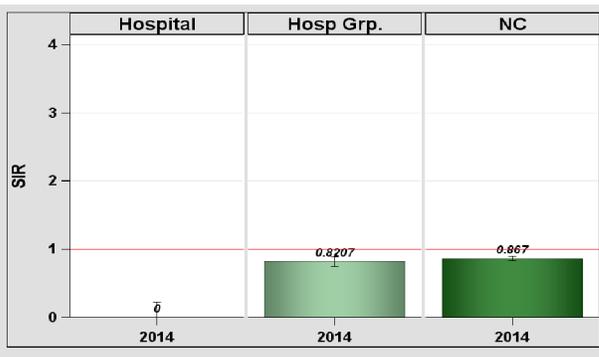


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	59	52.03	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Duke Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

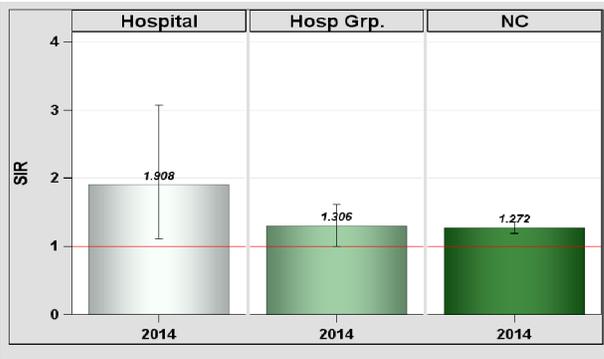


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	15	7.86	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	2.76	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

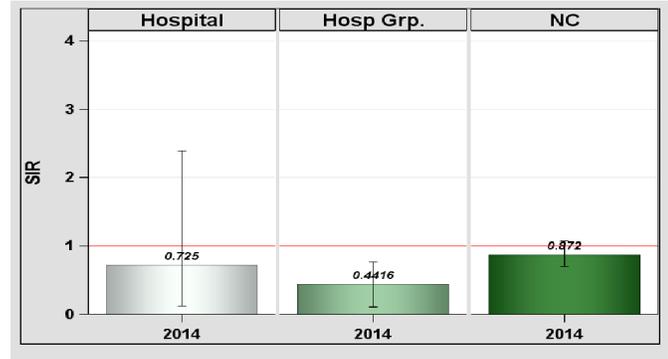


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

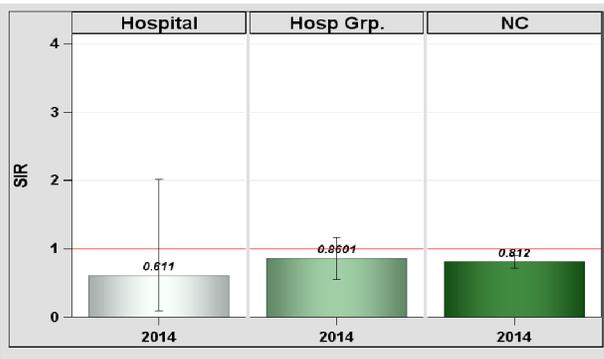


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	3.27	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

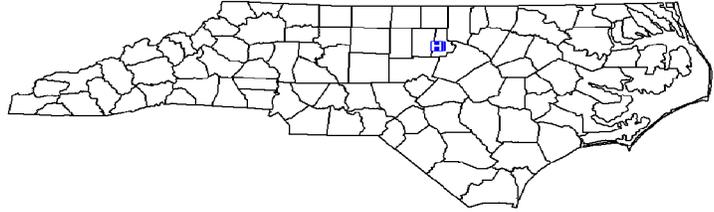
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Duke University Hospital, Durham, Durham County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 32,524
 Patient Days in 2014: 269,913
 Total Number of Beds: 850
 Number of ICU Beds: 128
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 4.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.53



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

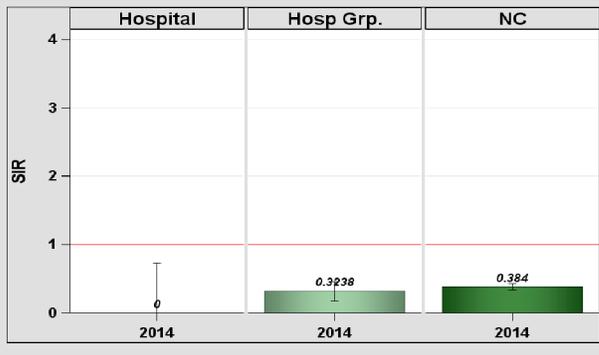


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	32	72.14	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	27	28.93	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

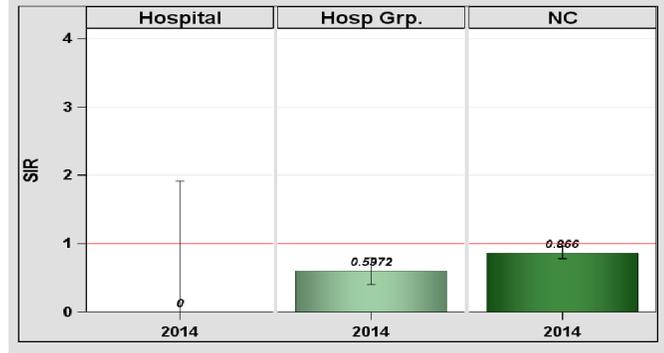


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

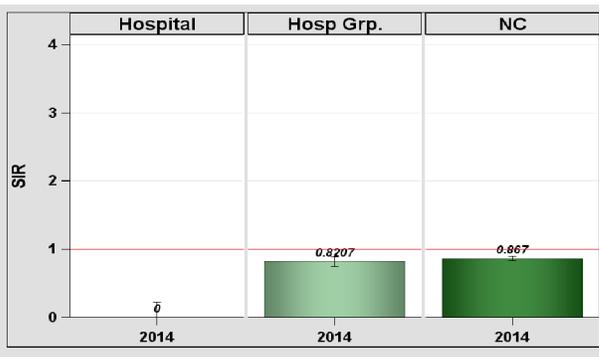


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	220	241.68	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Duke University Hospital, Durham, Durham County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

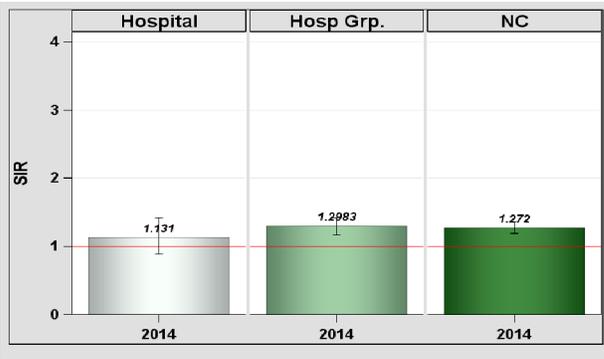


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	71	62.76	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	3.95	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

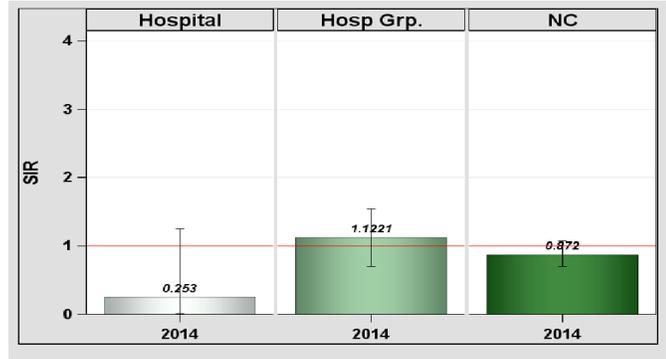


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

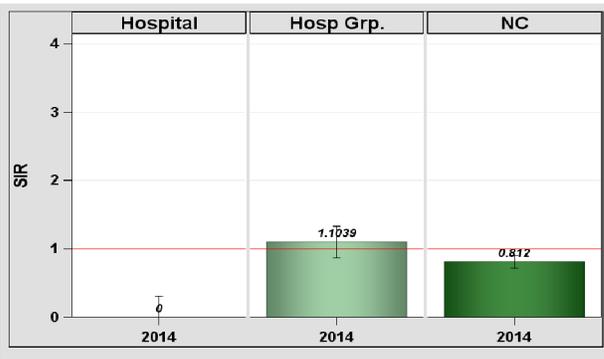


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	9.73	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

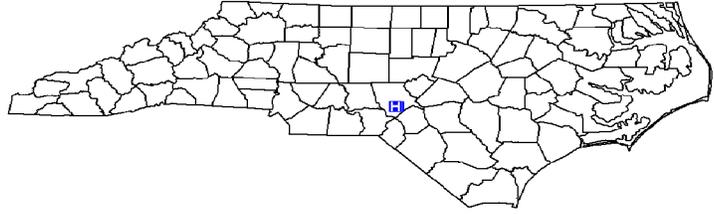
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	26,551
Patient Days in 2014:	107,863
Total Number of Beds:	457
Number of ICU Beds:	75
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	4.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.88



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

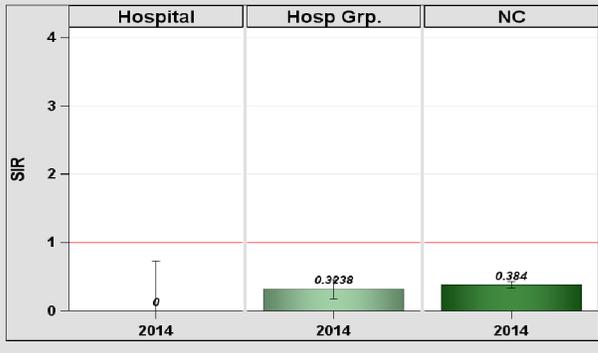


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	8.67	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	6.34	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

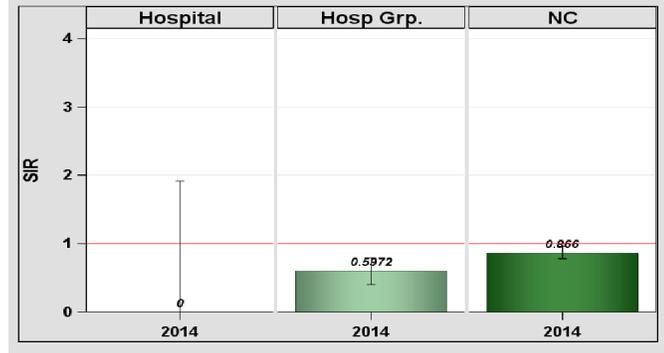


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

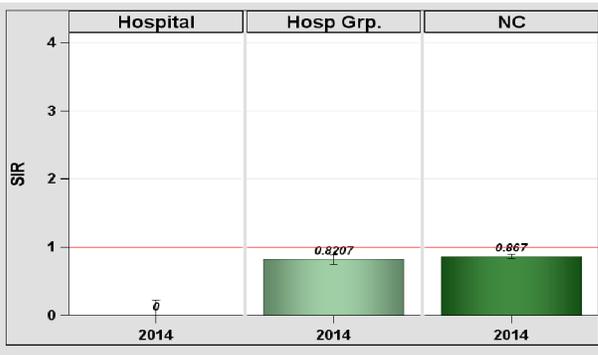


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	71	78.02	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

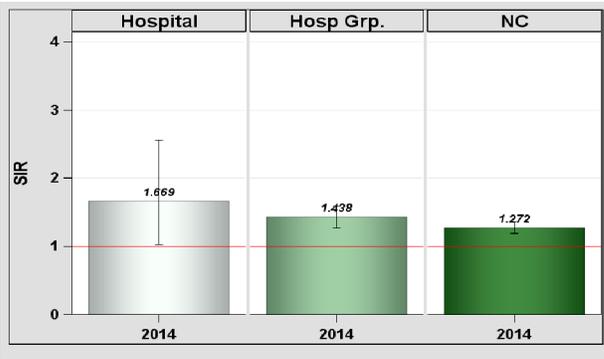


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	19	11.39	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	0.77	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

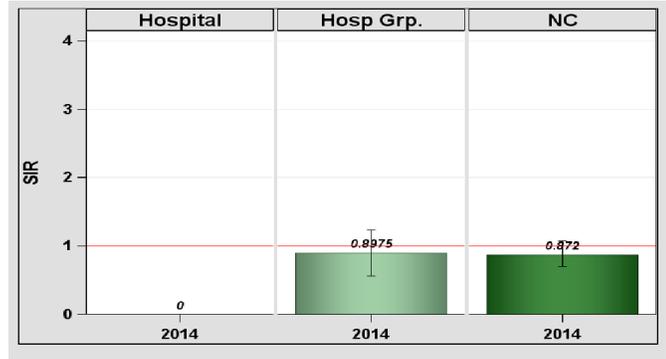


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

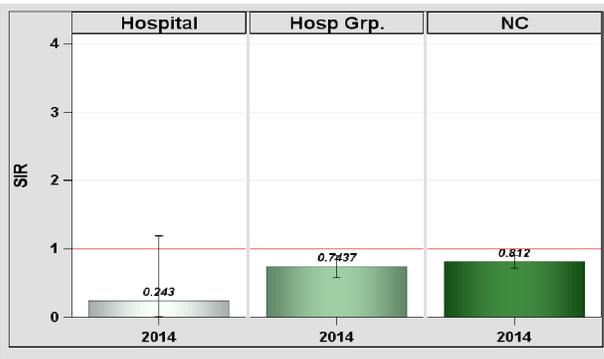


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	4.12	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Over the past year, FirstHealth has strived to continue to reduce our infections by continuing to educate staff on infection prevention, emphasizing hand hygiene, and following all evidence based practices to reduce infections. We have worked to decrease use of urinary catheters and worked with our operating room to assure all measures are taken to prevent surgical site infections such as appropriate use of antibiotics. We are also participating in the Partnership for Patients Collaborative with the North Carolina Quality Center.

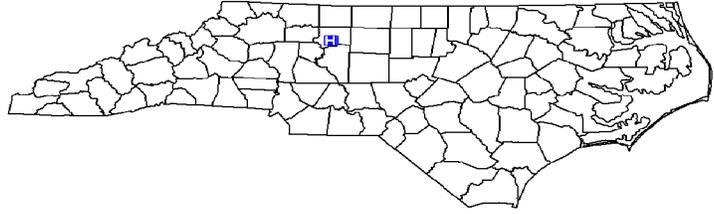
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 42,917
 Patient Days in 2014: 235,858
 Total Number of Beds: 972
 Number of ICU Beds: 132
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 6.25
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.64



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

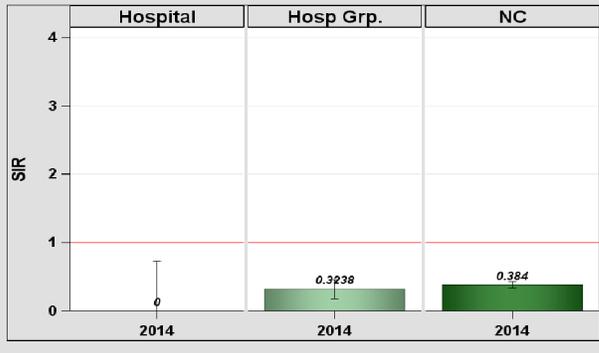


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	10	30.89	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	25	18.7	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

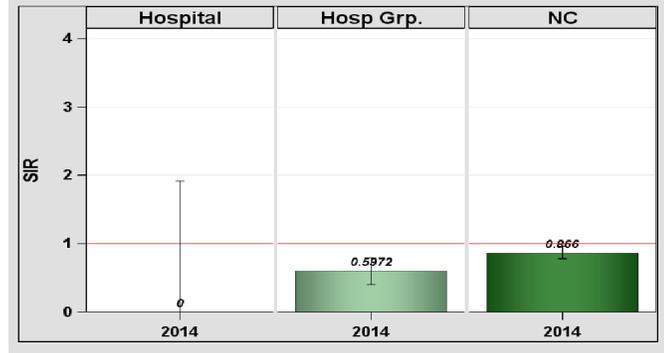


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

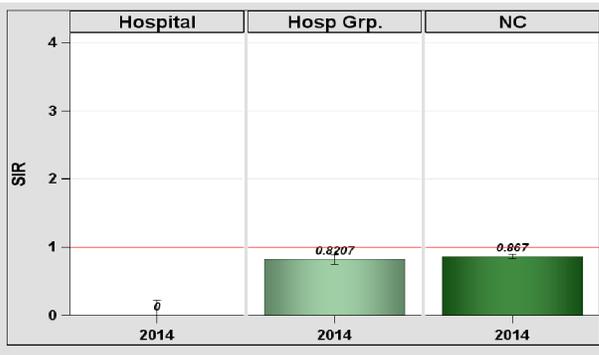


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	186	173.07	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

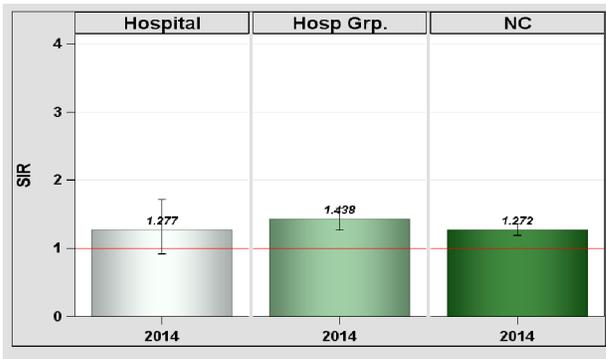


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	39	30.54	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	4	1.53	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

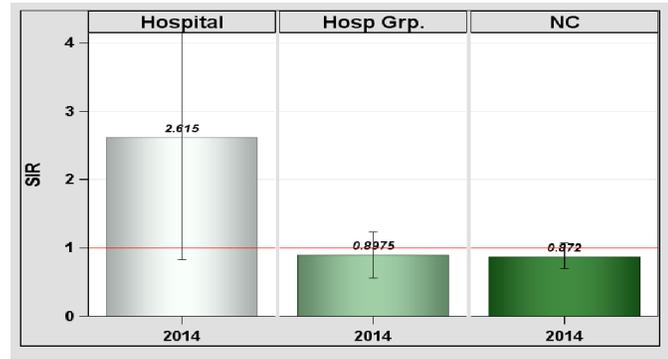


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

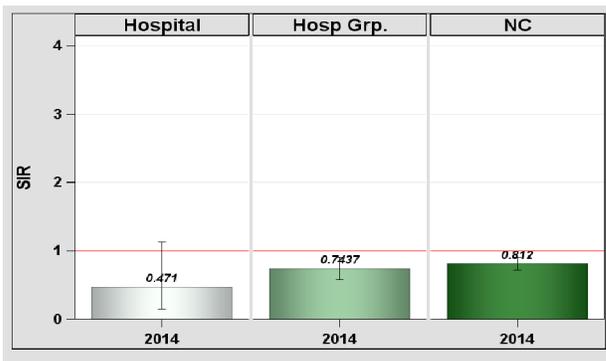


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	4	8.5	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Franklin Medical Center, Louisburg, Franklin County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 1,089
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,293
 Total Number of Beds: 64
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.60
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.94



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

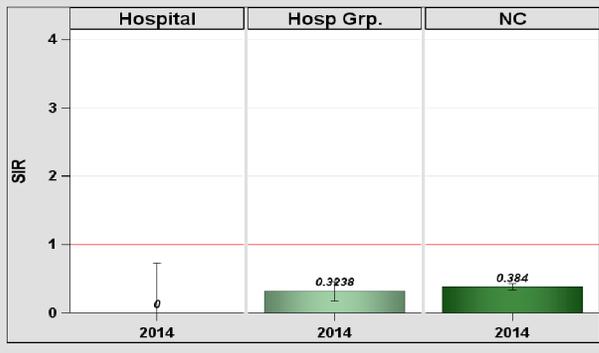


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.26	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.24	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

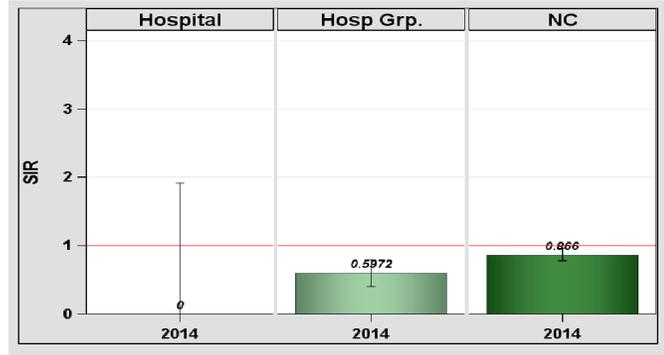


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

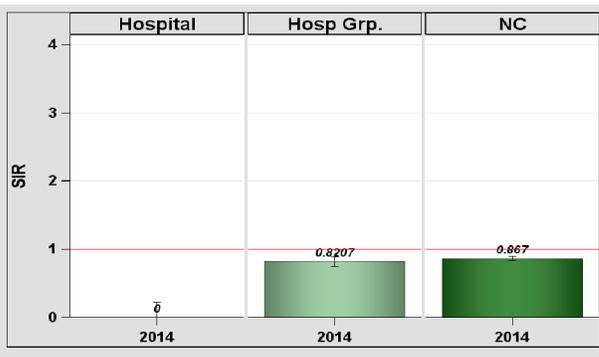


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2.67	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Novant Health Franklin Medical Center, Louisburg, Franklin County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

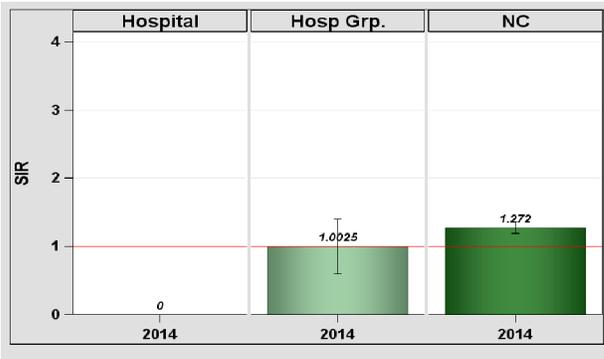


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.54	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

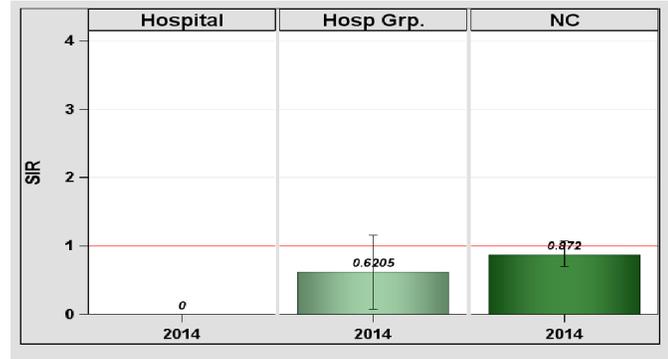


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

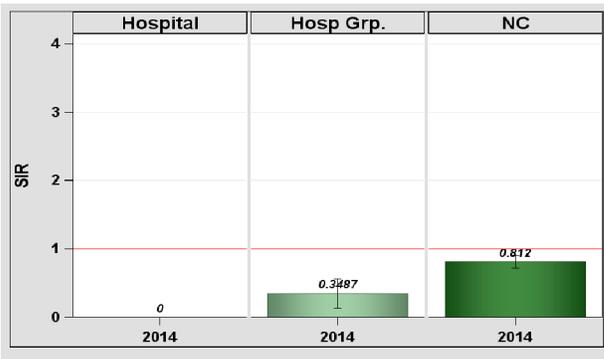


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.02	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

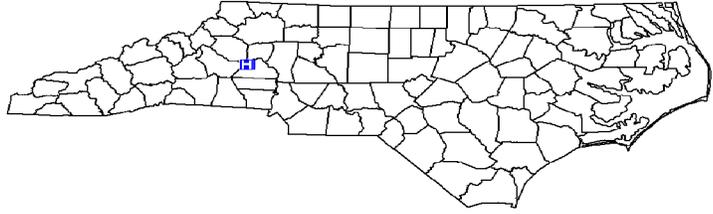
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 8,404
 Patient Days in 2014: 36,848
 Total Number of Beds: 170
 Number of ICU Beds: 32
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.88



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

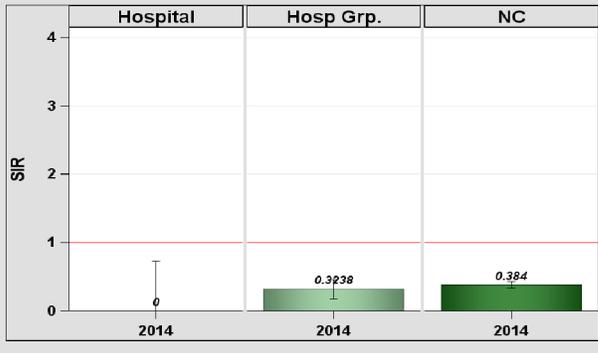


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	4.09	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

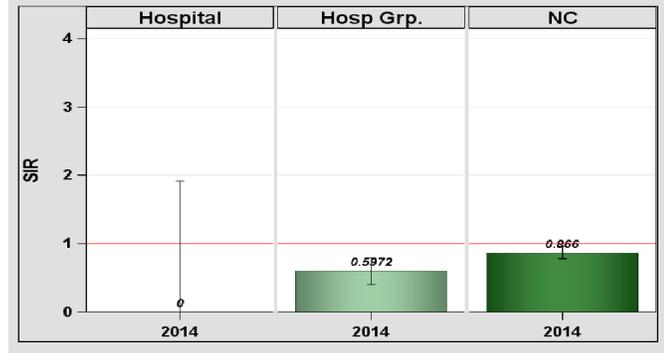


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

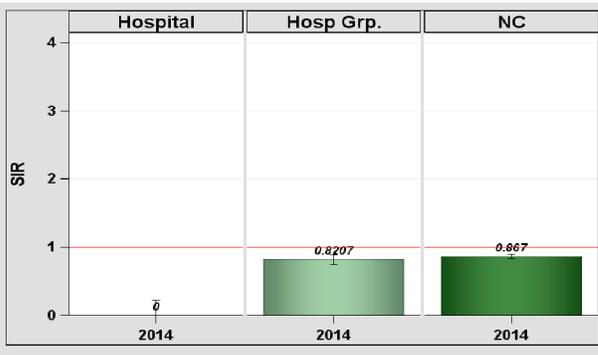


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	33	29.46	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

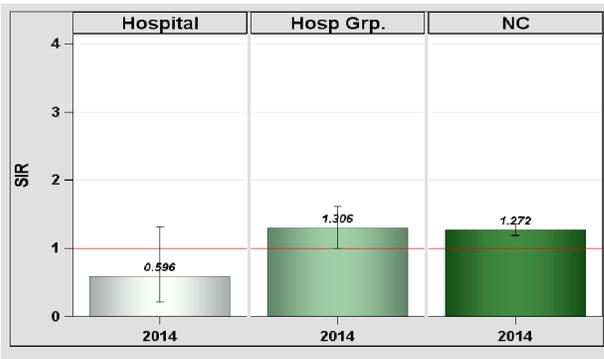


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	5	8.39	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.68	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

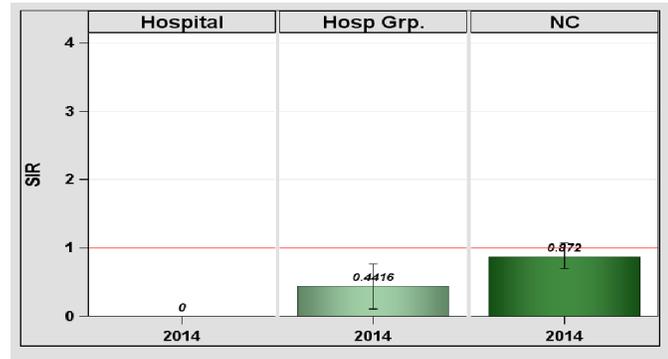


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

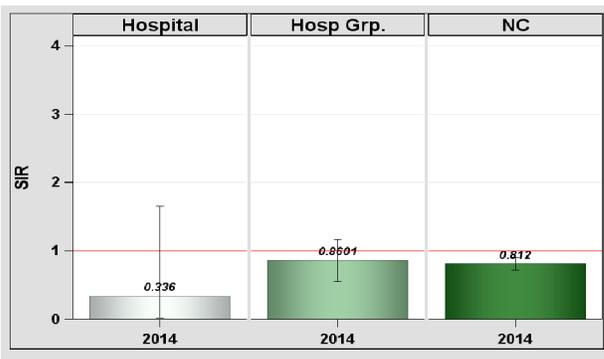


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	2.98	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

FRMC has zero central line blood stream infections. We implemented an alcohol impregnated port protector that guards against infection by keeping the needless valves of central lines protected and clean. Foley catheter related urinary tract infection is a challenge and we continue to work on removing the catheter when not necessary. Our commitment to the prevention of infections is a goal we take very seriously. Our commitment to our community to make certain our processes and policies are in line with achieving zero infections.

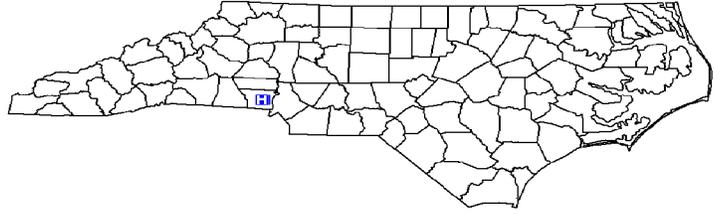
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, Gaston County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 20,495
 Patient Days in 2014: 99,918
 Total Number of Beds: 402
 Number of ICU Beds: 44
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 4.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

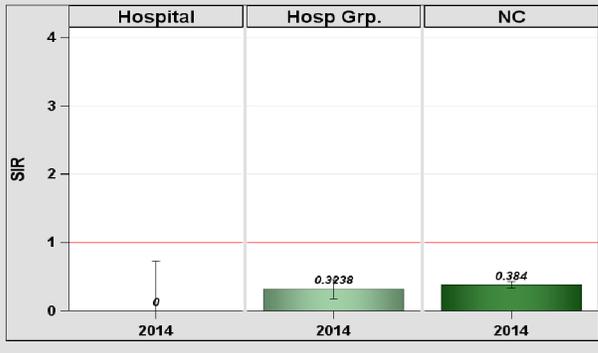


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	7	10.14	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	5.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

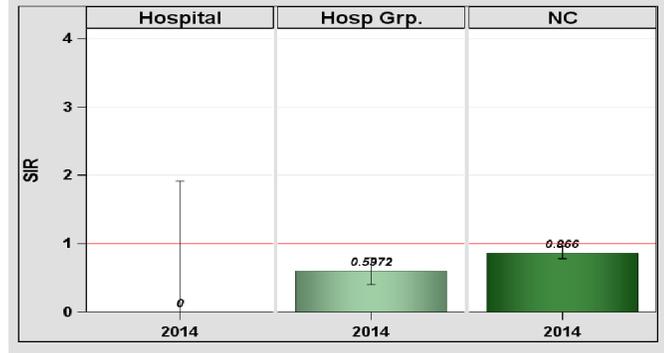


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

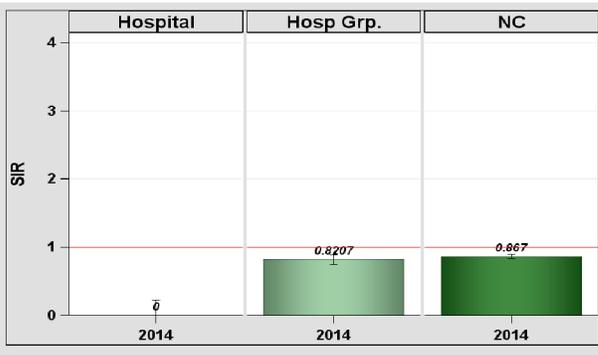


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	63	46.31	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, Gaston County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

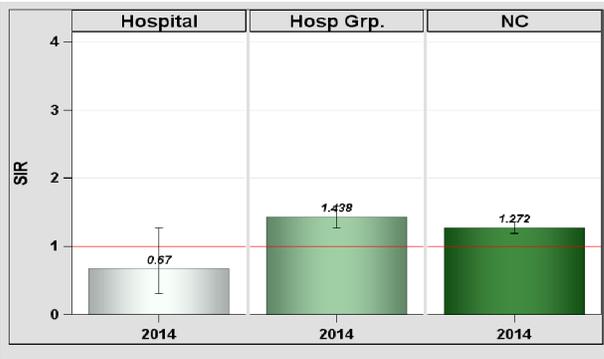


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	8	11.94	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.57	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

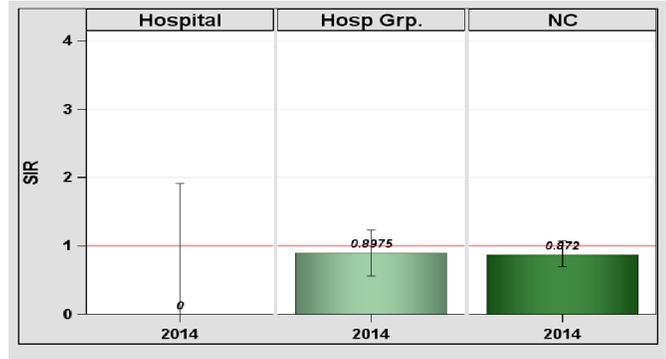


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

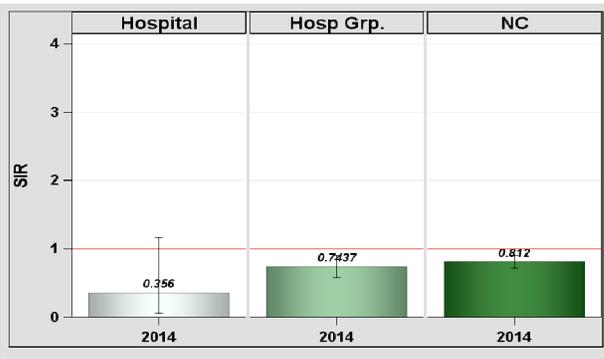


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	5.62	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

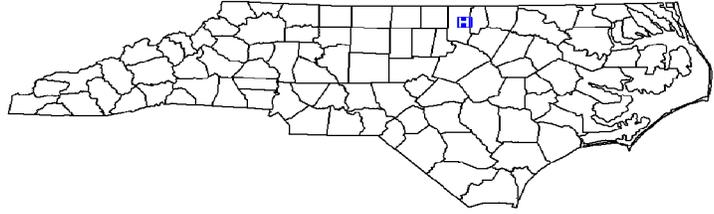
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Granville Medical Center, Oxford, Granville County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 2,611
 Patient Days in 2014: 8,974
 Total Number of Beds: 62
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.81



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

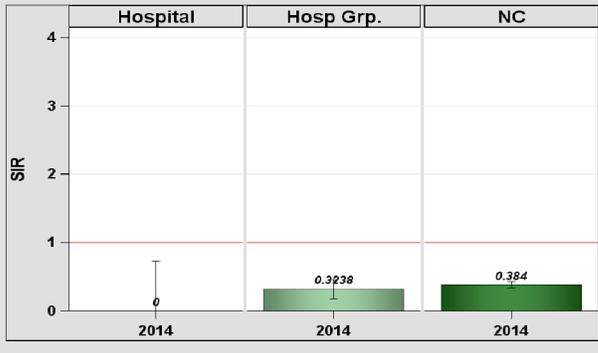


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.96	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.38	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

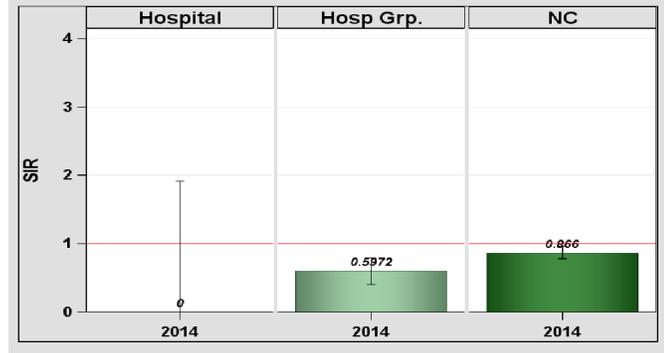


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

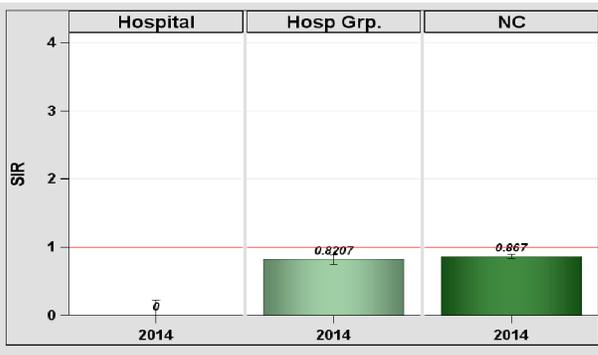


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	4.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Granville Medical Center, Oxford, Granville County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

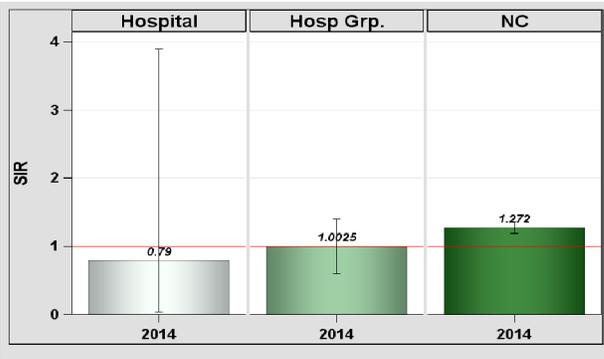


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.27	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.16	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

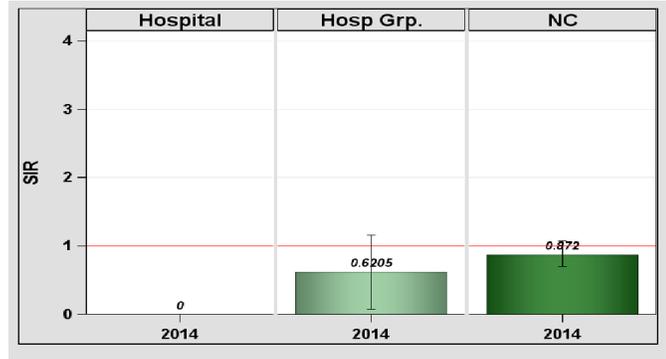


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

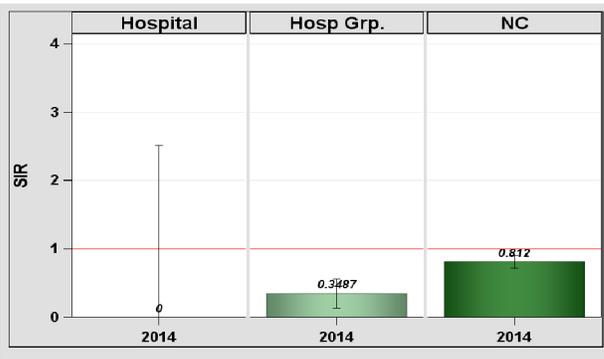


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.19	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Halifax Regional Medical Center, Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,342
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,328
 Total Number of Beds: 101
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.99



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

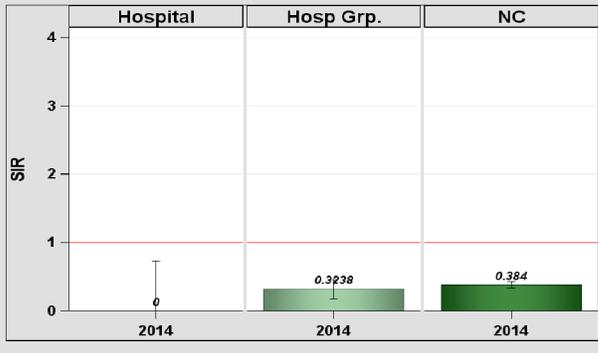


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	0.63	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

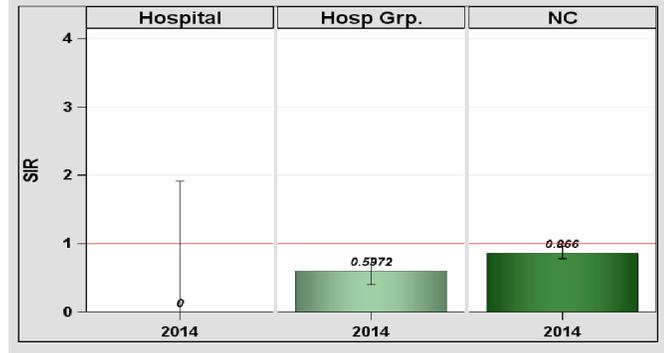


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

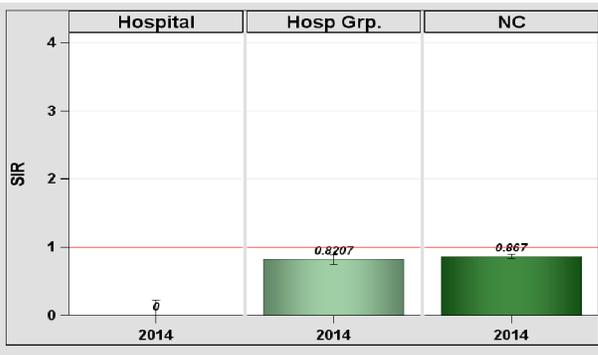


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	10.26	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Halifax Regional Medical Center, Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

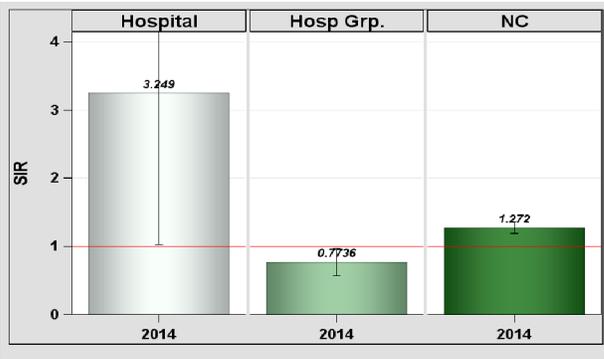


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	1.23	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.5	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

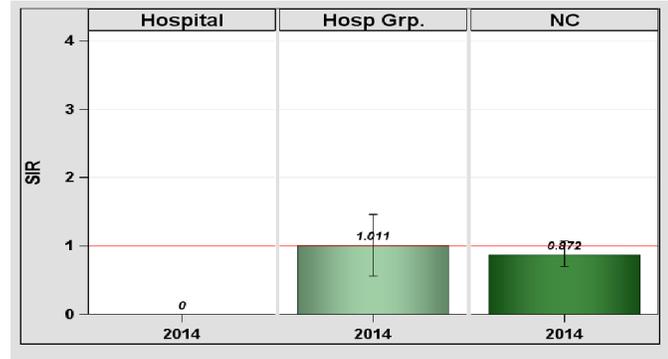


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

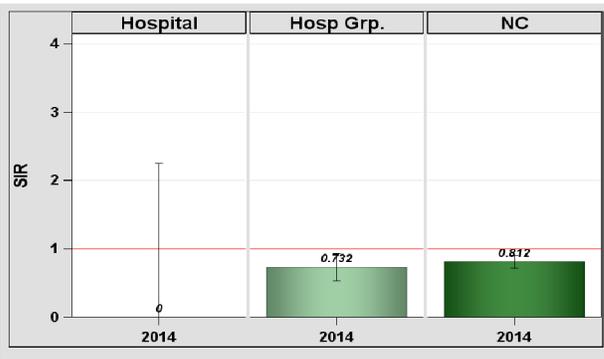


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.33	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Haywood Regional Medical Center, Clyde, Haywood County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,285
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,362
 Total Number of Beds: 100
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

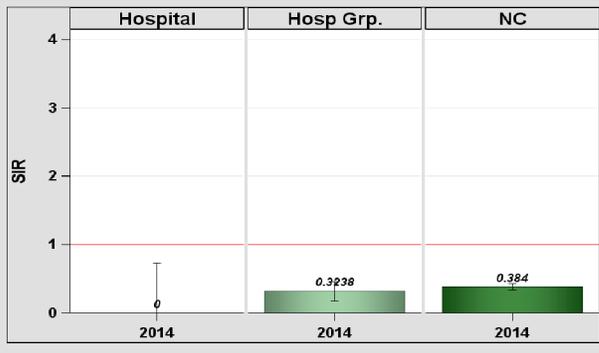


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.56	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.78	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

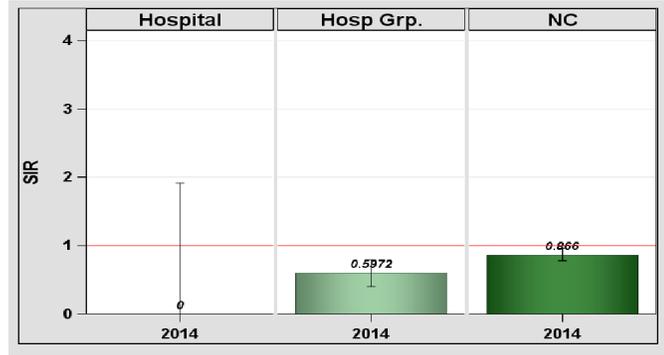


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

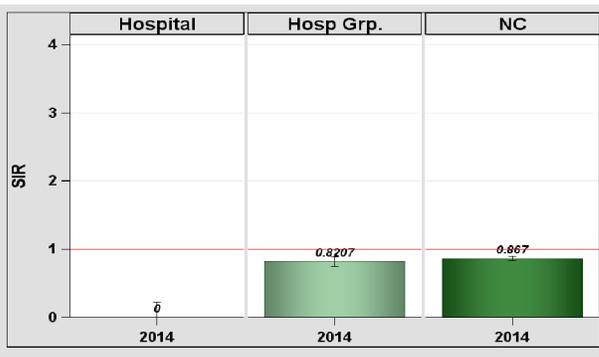


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	8.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Haywood Regional Medical Center, Clyde, Haywood County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

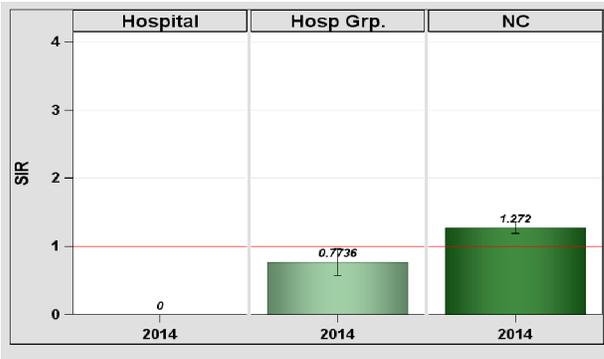


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.19	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

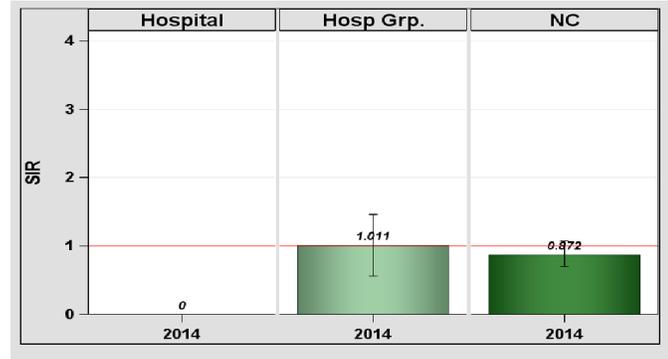


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

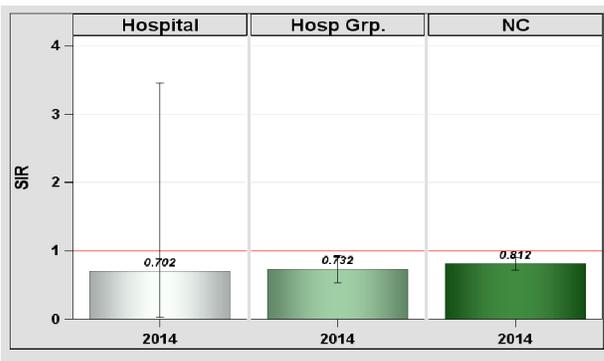


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.43	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Haywood Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

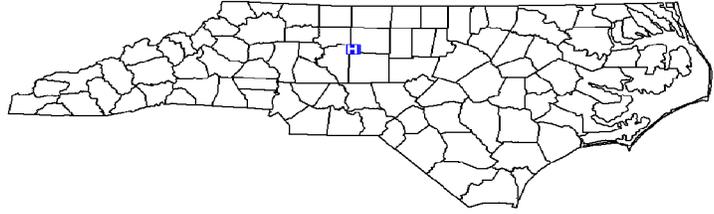
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

High Point Regional Health System, High Point, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 17,470
 Patient Days in 2014: 79,798
 Total Number of Beds: 348
 Number of ICU Beds: 20
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.57



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

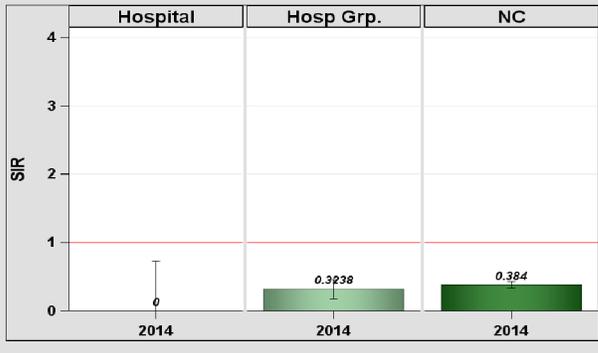


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	6	3.81	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	4.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

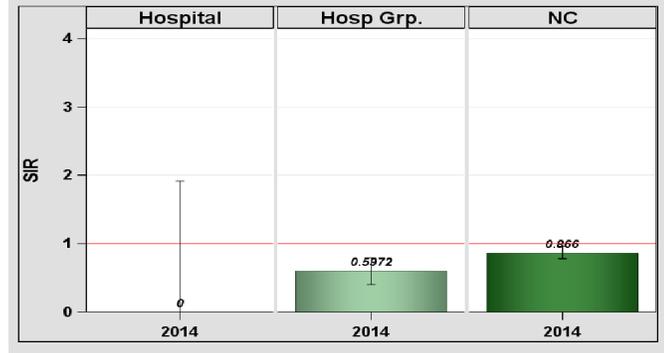


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

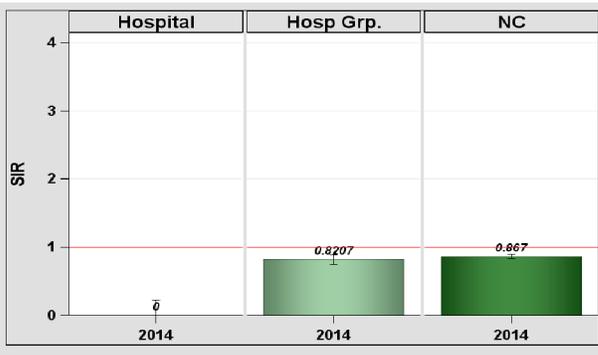


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	75	58.7	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 High Point Regional Health System, High Point, Guilford County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

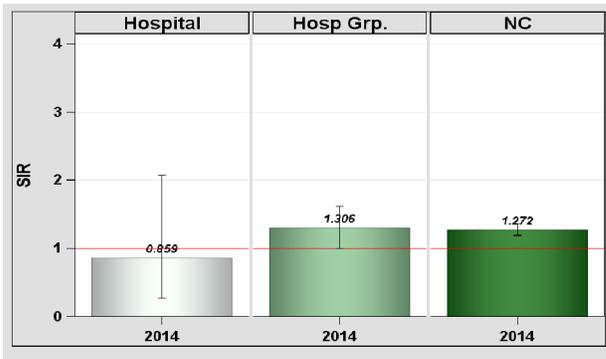


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	4.66	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.98	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

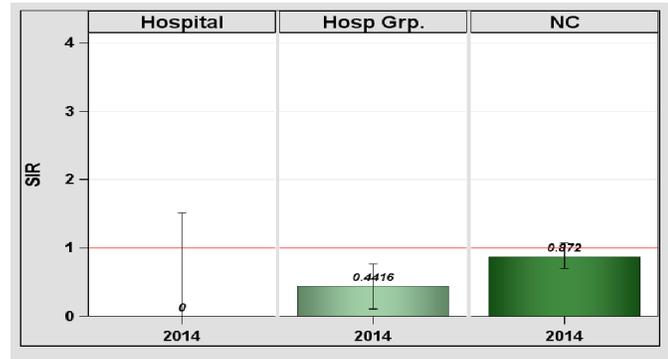


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

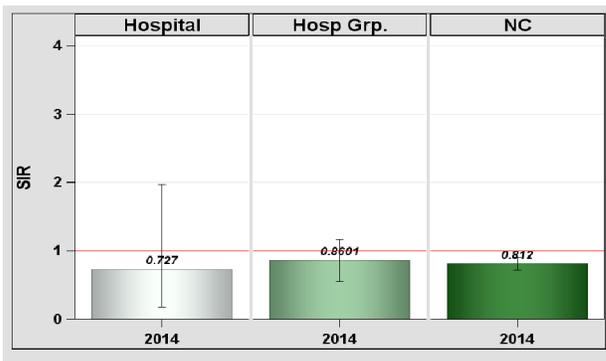


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	4.13	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

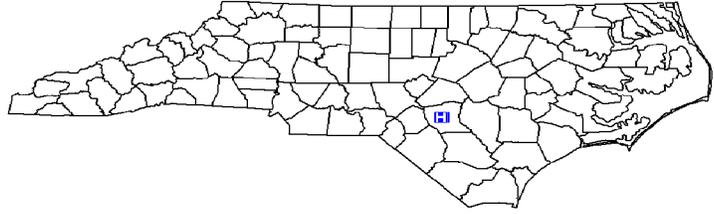
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Highsmith Rainey Specialty Hospital, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 318
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,410
 Total Number of Beds: 66
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.76



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

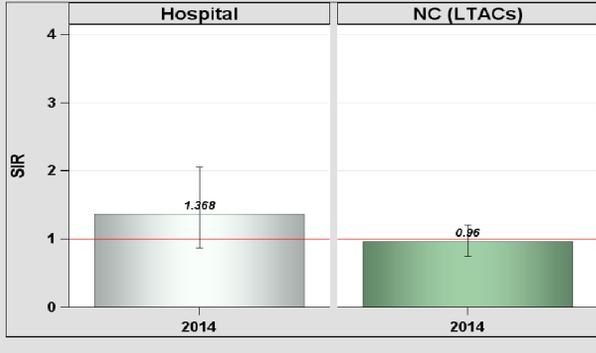


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	21	15.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	38	12.09	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

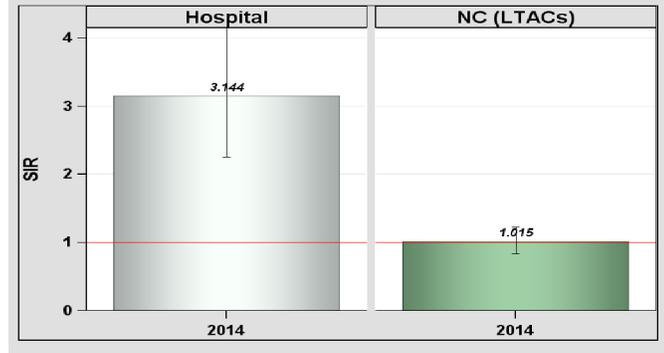


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

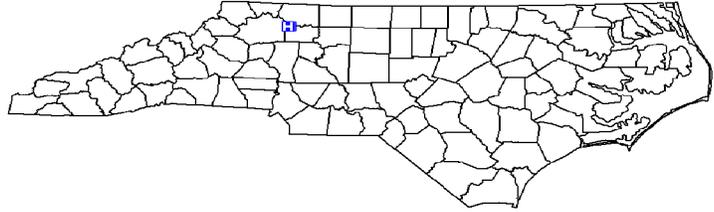
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin, Surry County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,689
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,544
 Total Number of Beds: 81
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.62



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

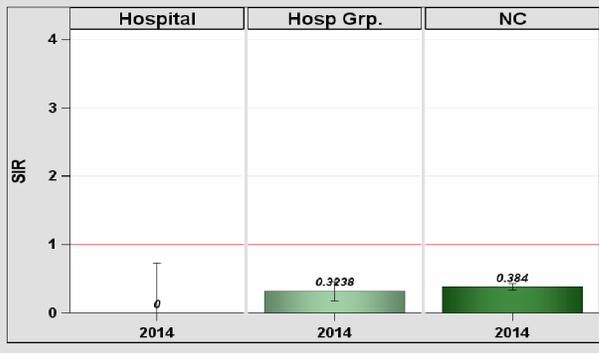


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.42	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.55	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

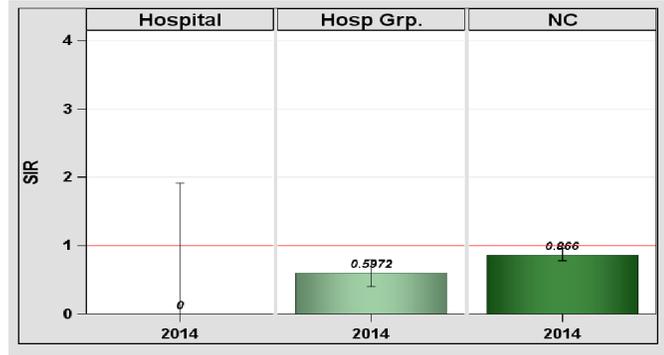


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

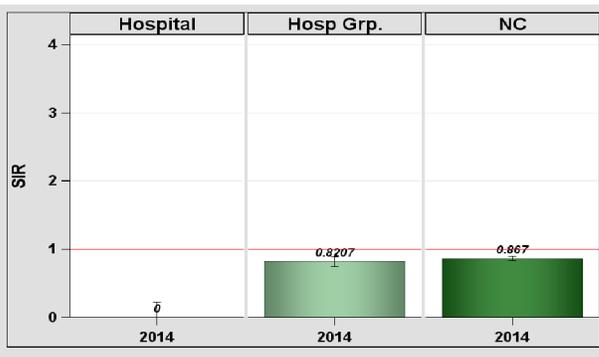


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	4.86	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin, Surry County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

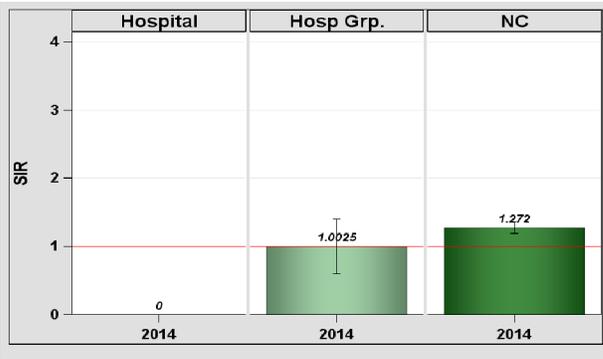


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.88	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.6	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

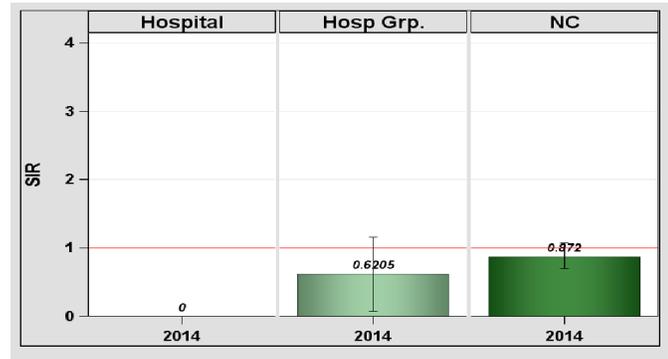


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

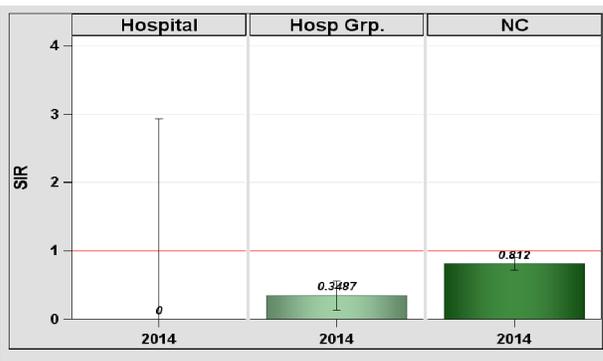


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.02	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

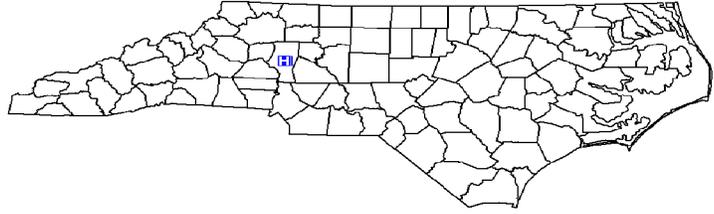
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, Iredell County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 10,733
 Patient Days in 2014: 39,893
 Total Number of Beds: 199
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.50



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

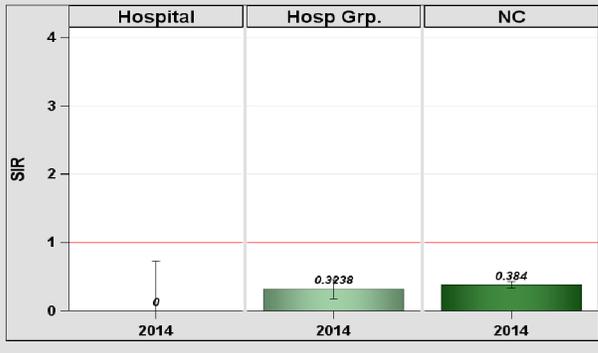


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.92	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.97	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

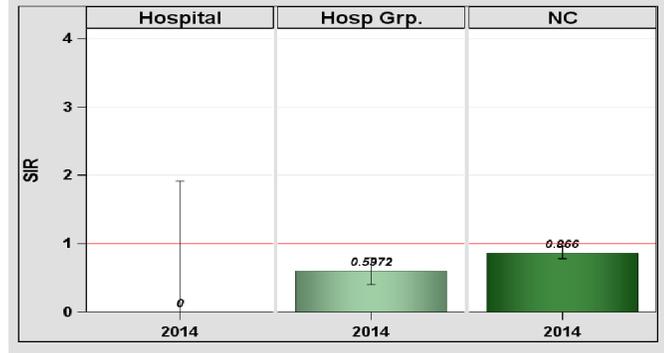


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

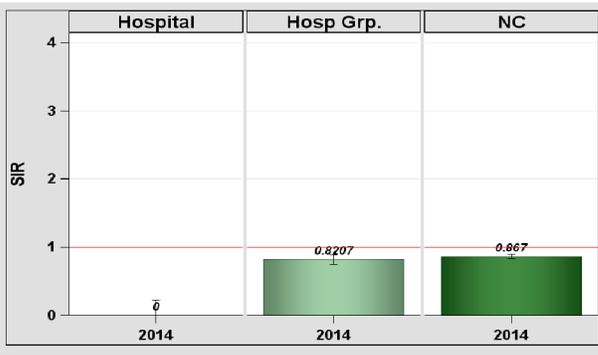


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	19.11	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, Iredell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

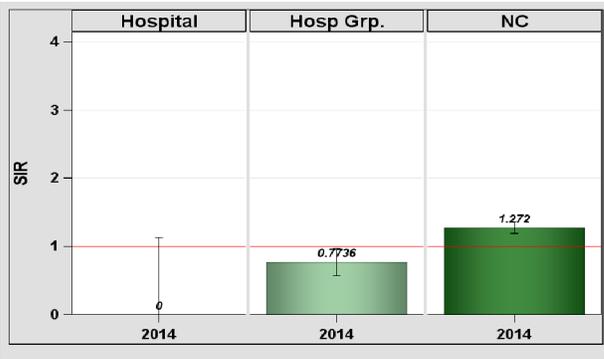


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.65	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.11	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

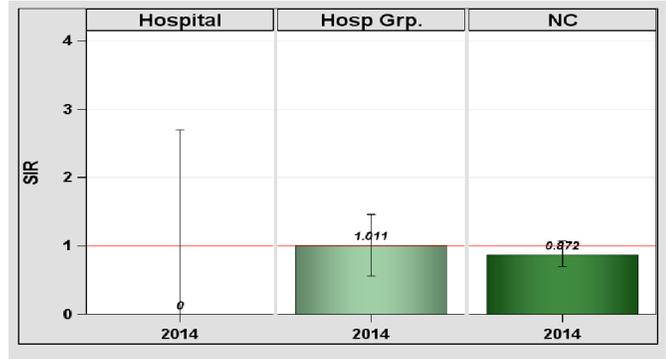


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

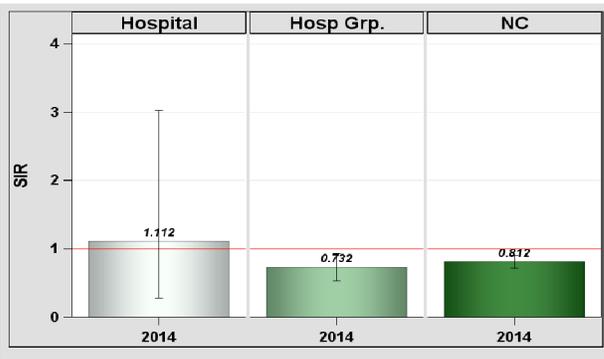


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	2.7	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Johnston Health, Smithfield, Johnston County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 10,392
 Patient Days in 2014: 40,717
 Total Number of Beds: 199
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.50



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

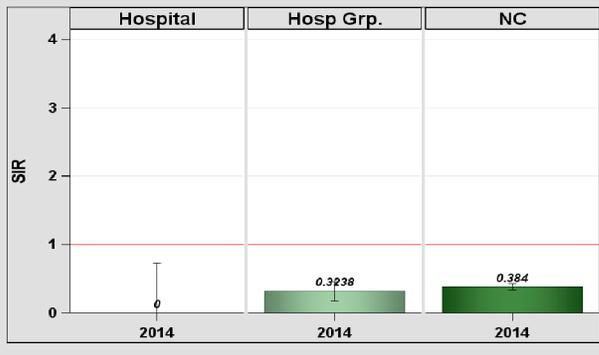


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	3.06	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	2.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

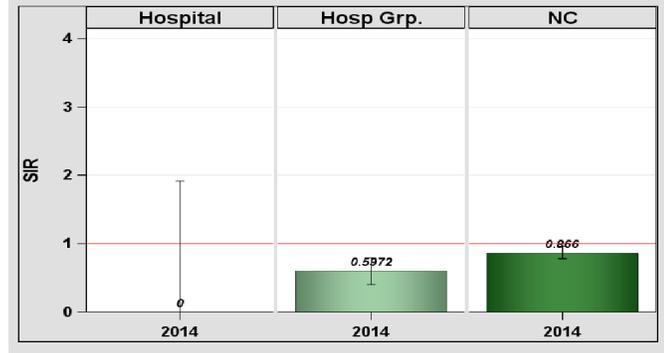


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

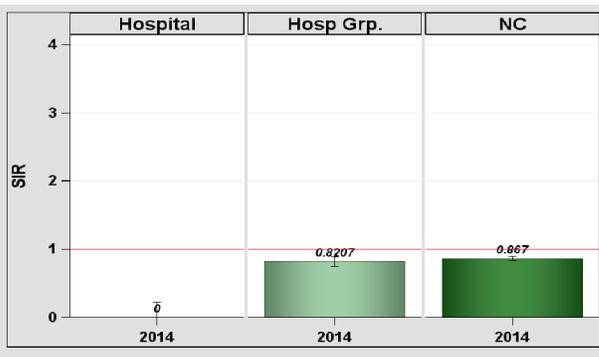


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	18.34	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Johnston Health, Smithfield, Johnston County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

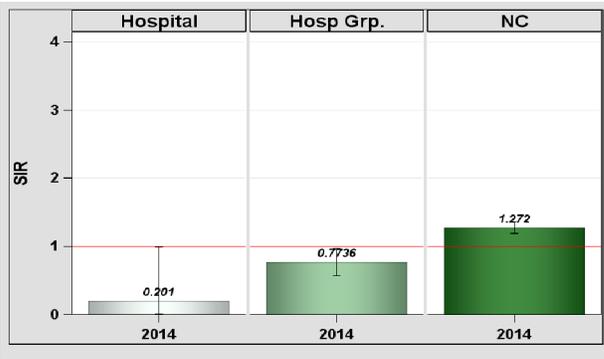


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	4.97	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	0.59	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

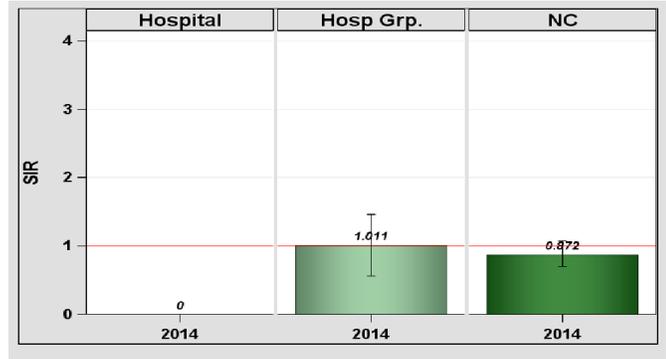


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

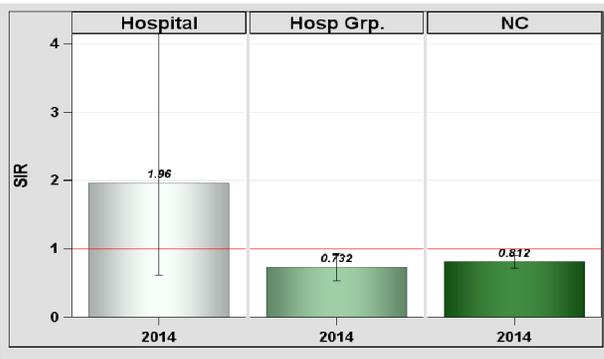


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	4	2.04	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

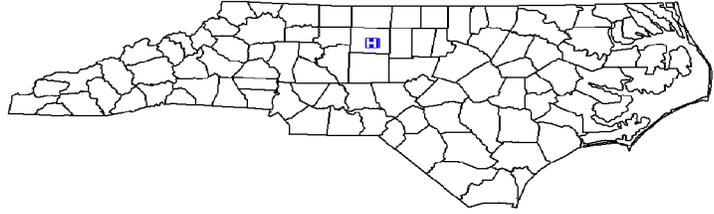
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Kindred Hospital-Greensboro, Greensboro, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 635
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,107
 Total Number of Beds: 101
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.99



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

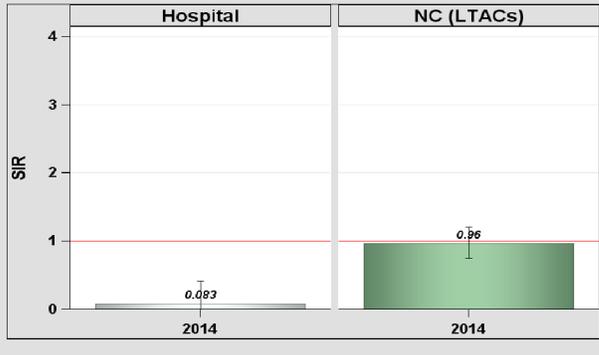


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	11.99	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infection than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	20.3	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

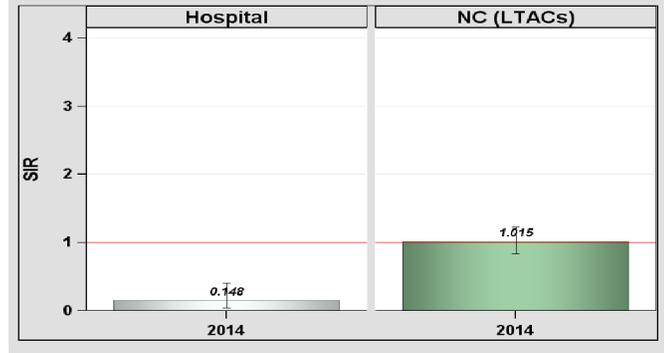


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

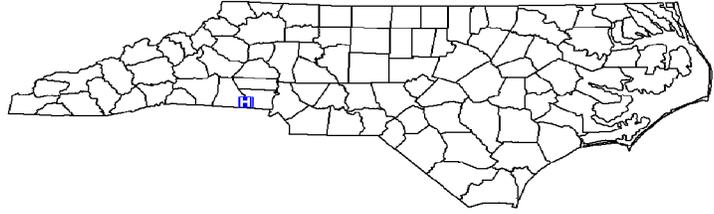
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Kings Mountain Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 2,536
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,324
 Total Number of Beds: 59
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.85



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

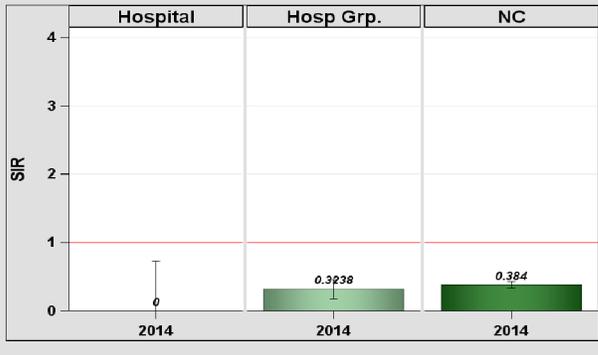


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.4	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.58	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

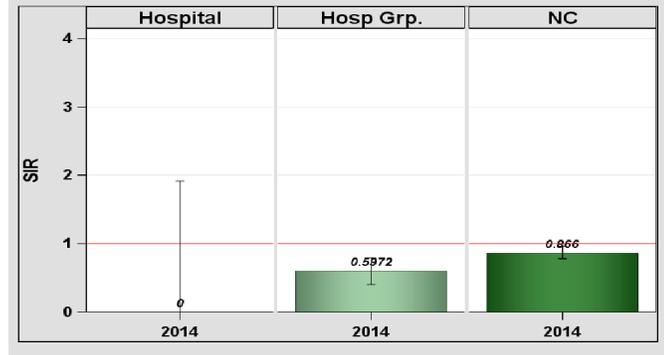


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

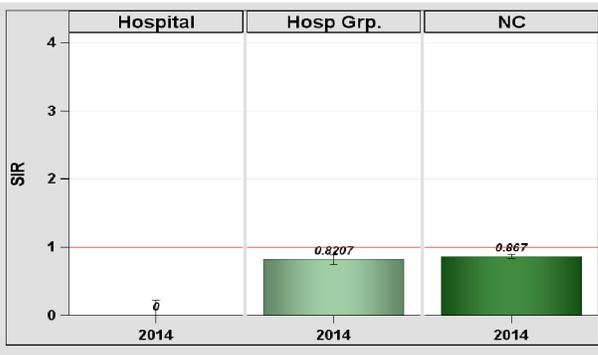


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	7.36	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Kings Mountain Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

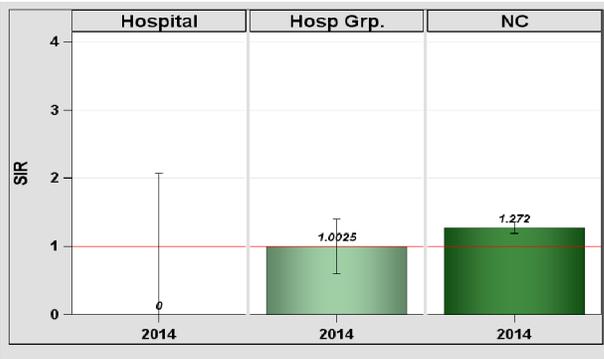


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.45	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

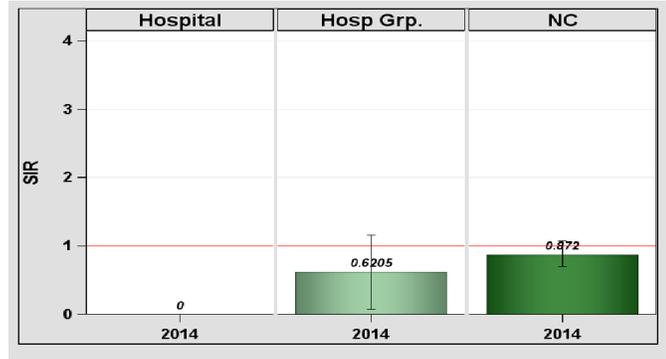


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

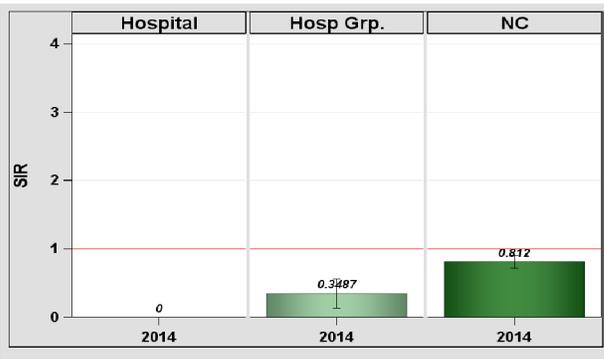


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.77	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

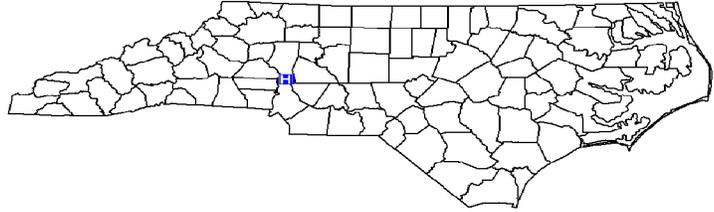
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Lake Norman Regional Medical Center, Mooresville, Iredell County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,620
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,435
 Total Number of Beds: 123
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.81



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

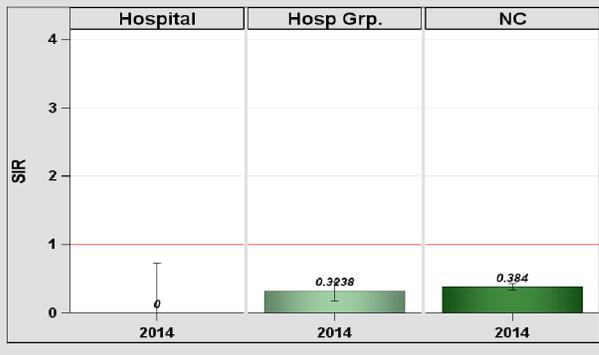


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.61	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.95	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

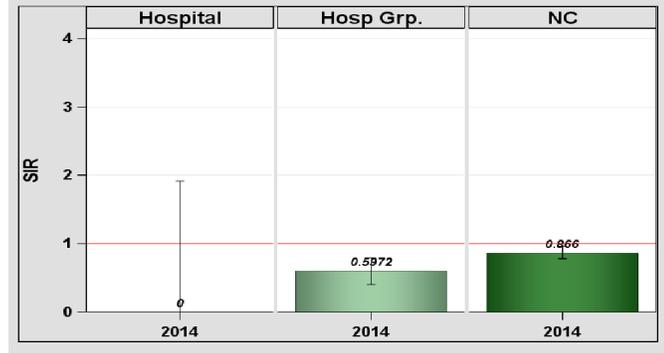


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

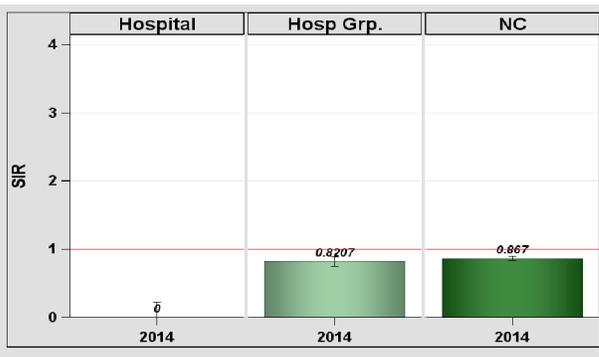


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	8.52	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Lake Norman Regional Medical Center, Mooresville, Iredell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

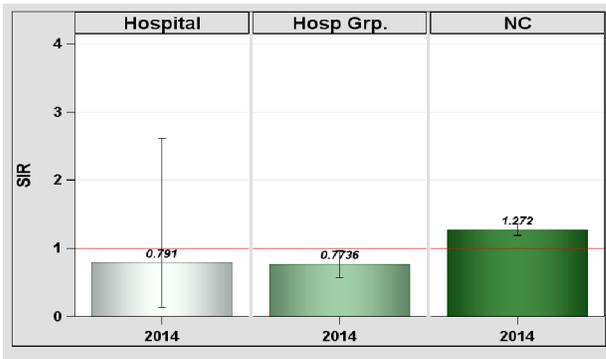


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.53	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.88	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

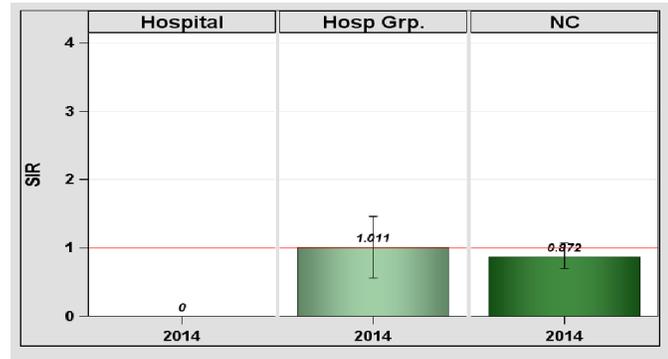


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

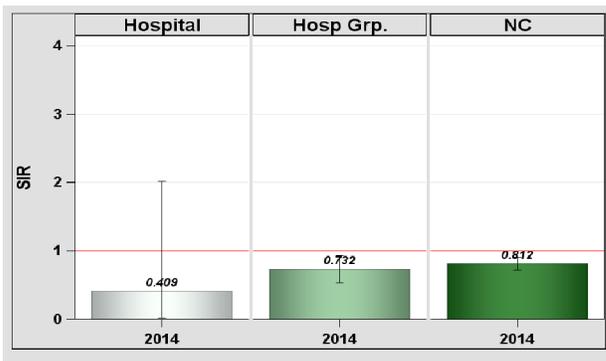


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	2.45	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Kinston, Lenoir County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,476
 Patient Days in 2014: 24,863
 Total Number of Beds: 167
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.60



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

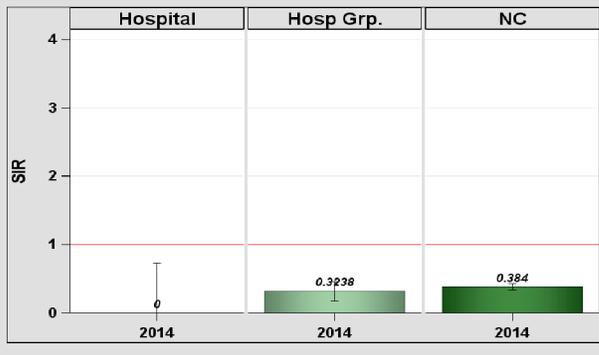


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	2.26	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

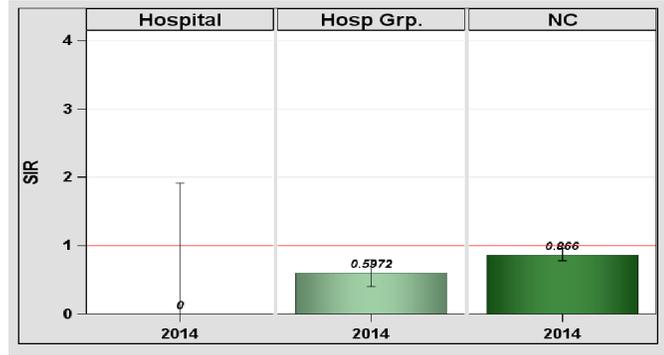


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

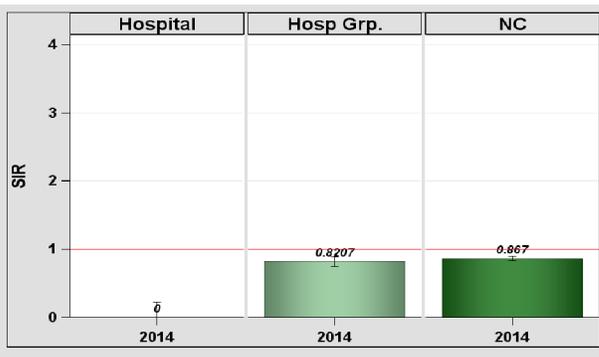


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	23	18.7	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Kinston, Lenoir County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

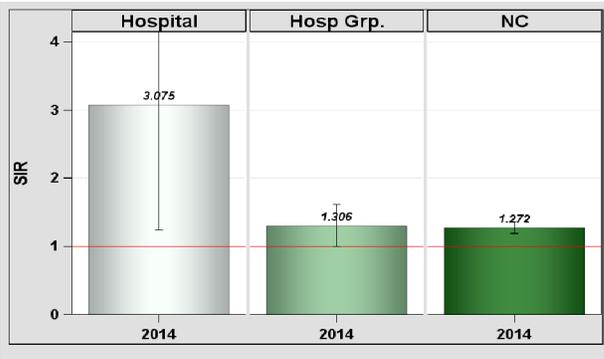


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	6	1.95	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.36	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

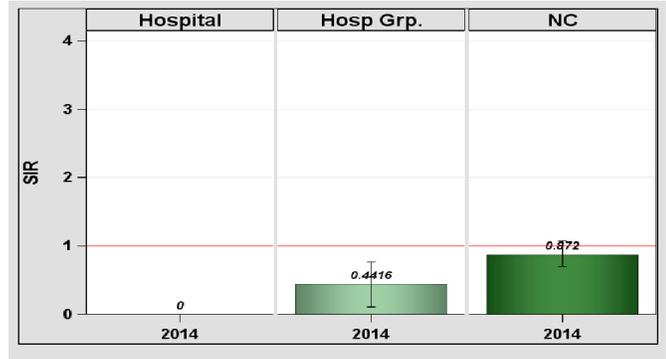


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

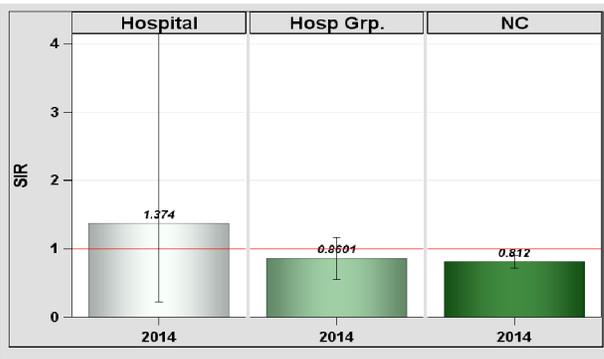


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	1.46	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Lifecare Hospitals Of North Carolina, Rocky Mount, Nash County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 513
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,742
 Total Number of Beds: 50
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 2.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

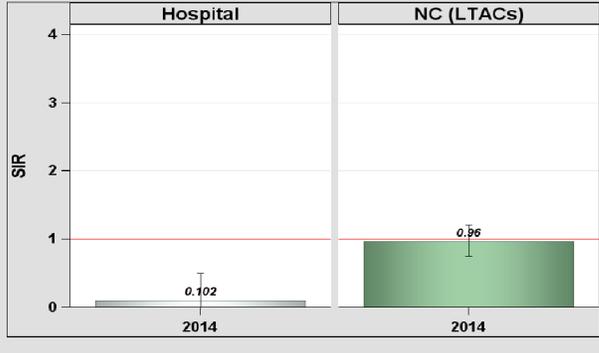


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	9.76	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infection than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	6	16.7	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

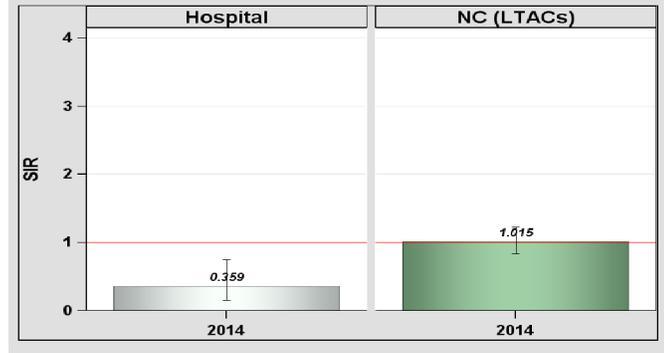


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Maria Parham Medical Center, Henderson, Vance County

2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2013: 5,839
 Patient Days in 2013: 24,552
 Total Number of Beds: 102
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.98



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

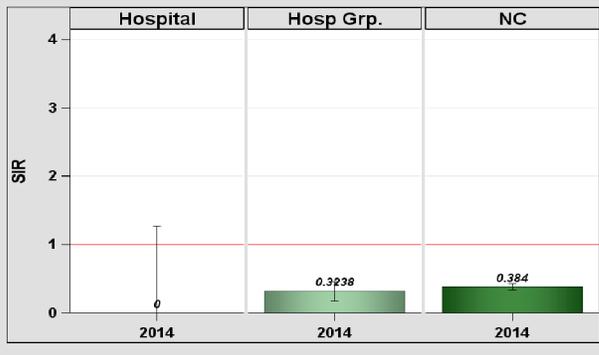


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.16	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

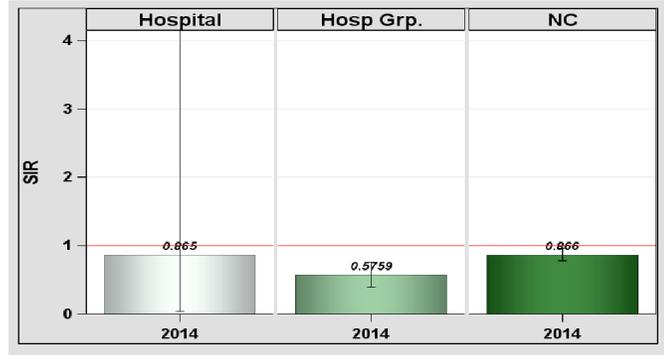


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

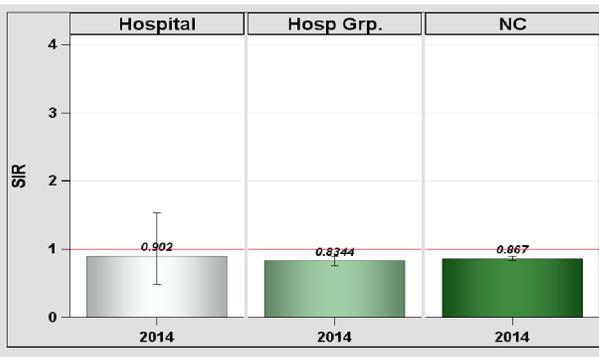


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	13.3	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Maria Parham Medical Center, Henderson, Vance County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

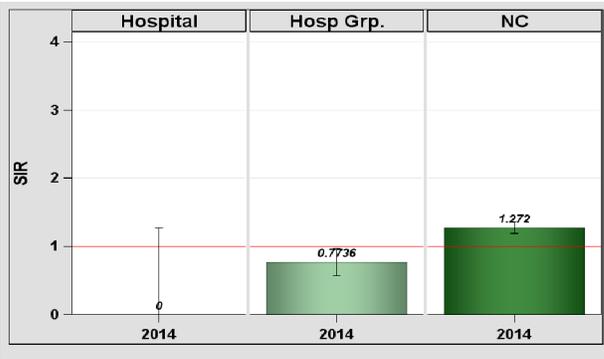


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.36	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.32	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

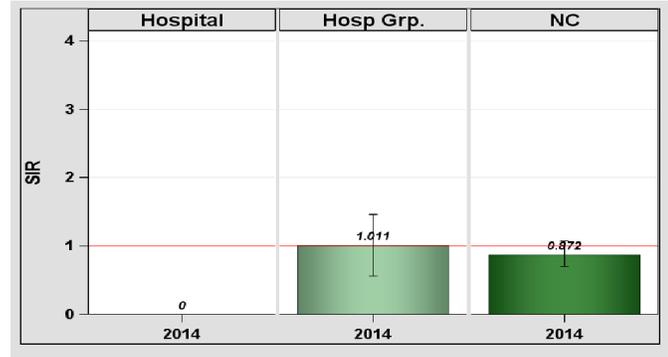


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

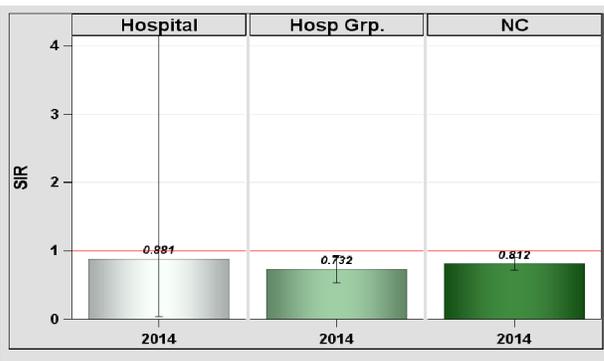


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.14	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Martin General Hospital, Williamston, Martin County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	1,464
Patient Days in 2014:	4,700
Total Number of Beds:	50
Number of ICU Beds:	6
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	2.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

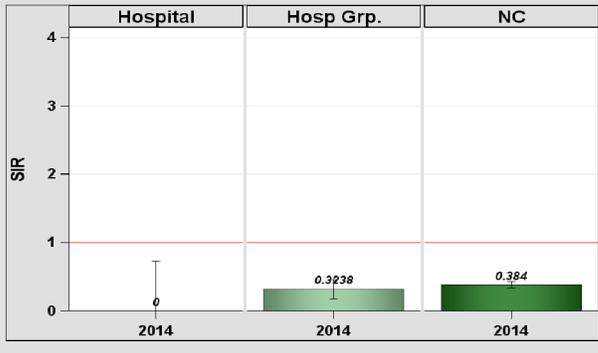


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.17	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.35	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

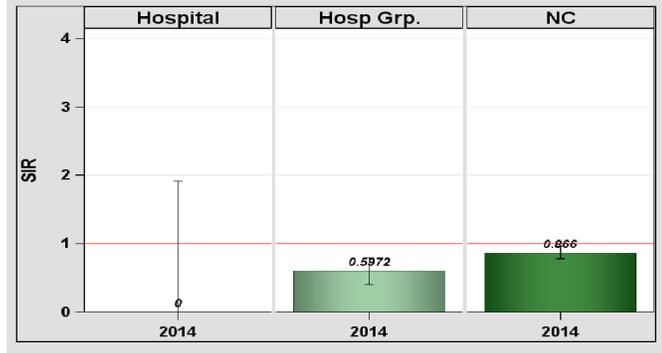


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

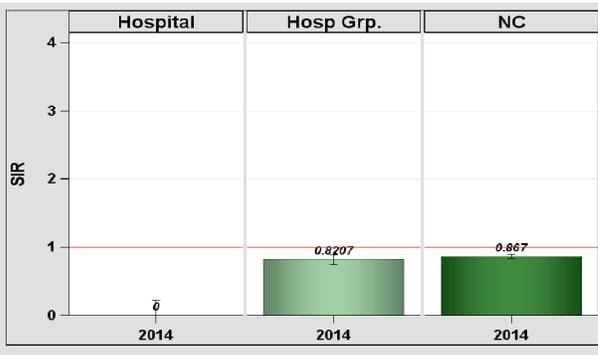


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	1.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Martin General Hospital, Williamston, Martin County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

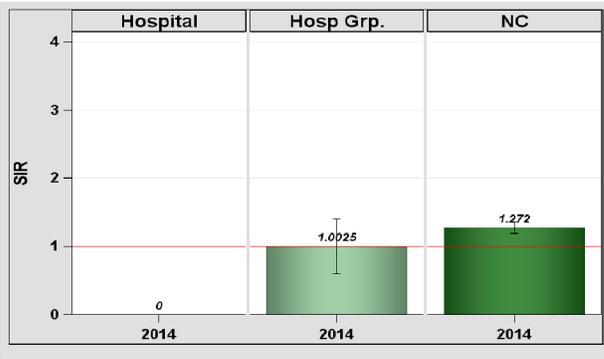


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.51	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.02	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

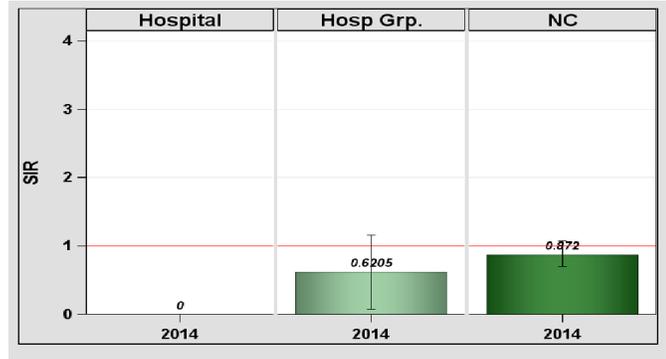


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

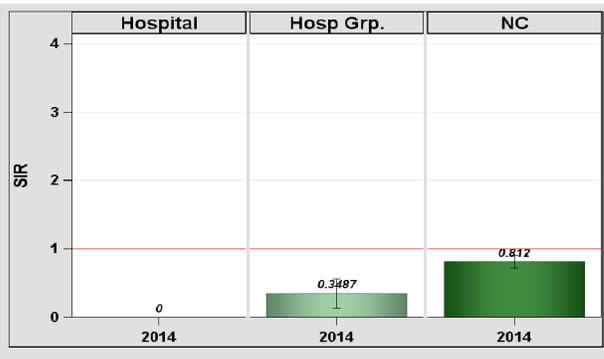


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.09	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Mcdowell Hospital, Marion, McDowell County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 2,521
 Patient Days in 2014: 7,451
 Total Number of Beds: 45
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.63
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.39



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

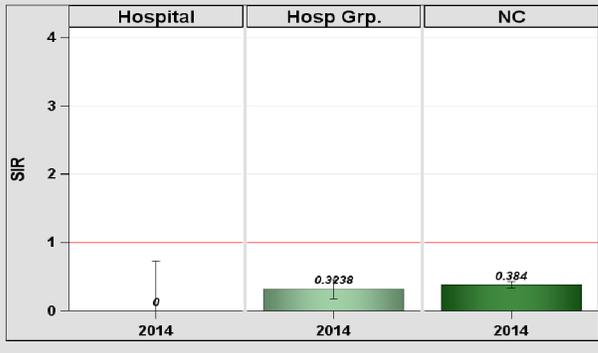


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.36	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.38	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

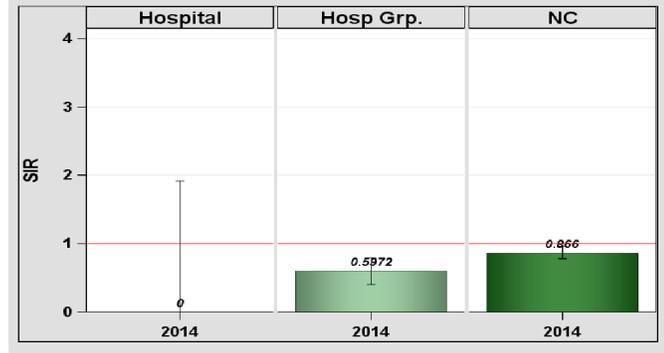


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

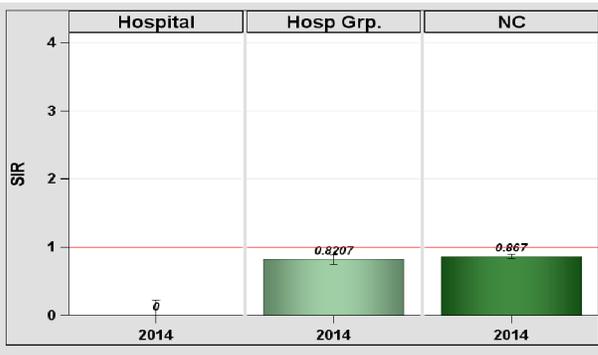


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	3.27	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
McDowell Hospital, Marion, McDowell County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

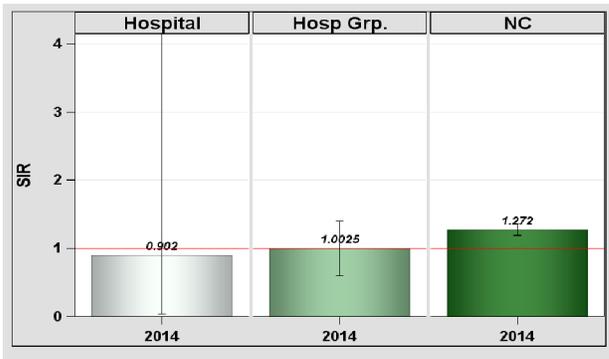


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.11	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.16	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

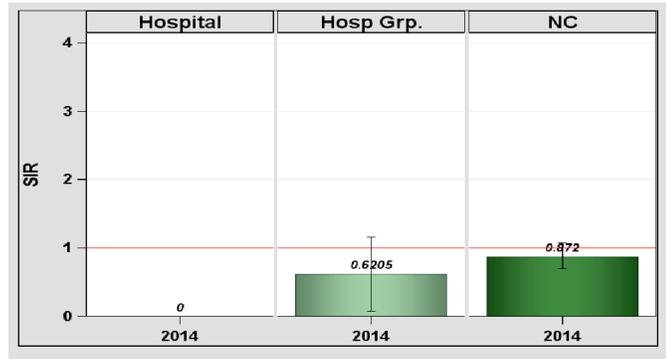


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

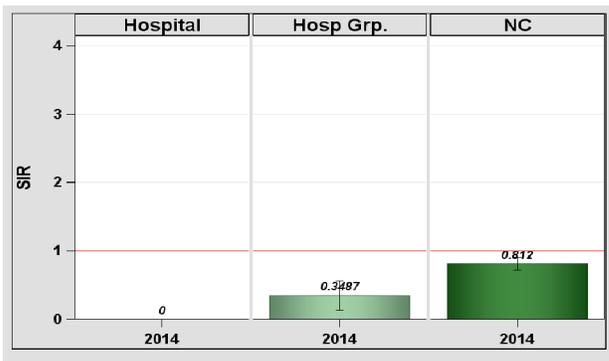


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.37	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

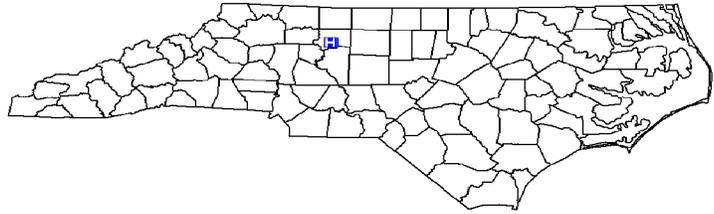
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Medical Park Hospital, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 865
 Patient Days in 2014: 2,741
 Total Number of Beds: 22
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.63
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 2.84



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

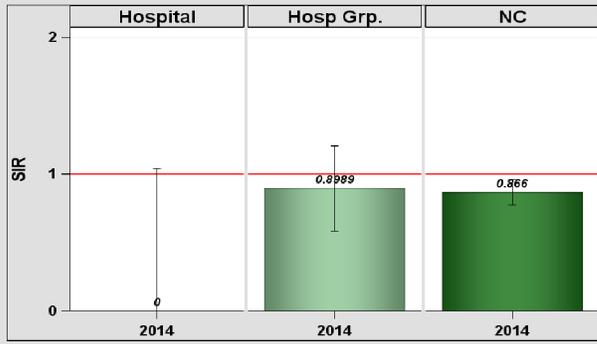


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.1	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.5	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

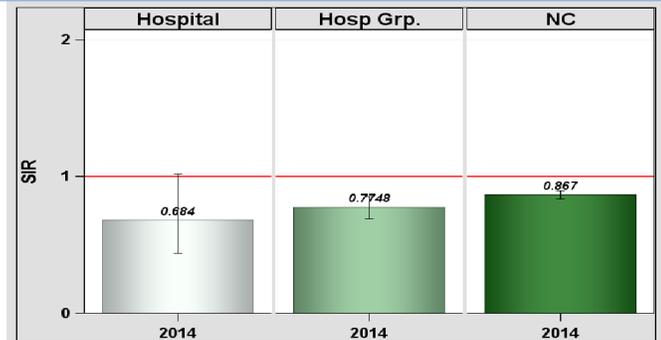


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Surgery	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	6.7	Better
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.68	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate/SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.

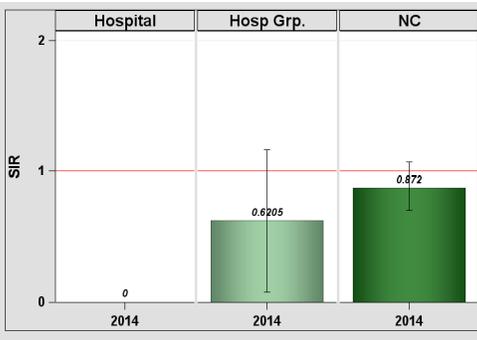


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-Dec 2014.

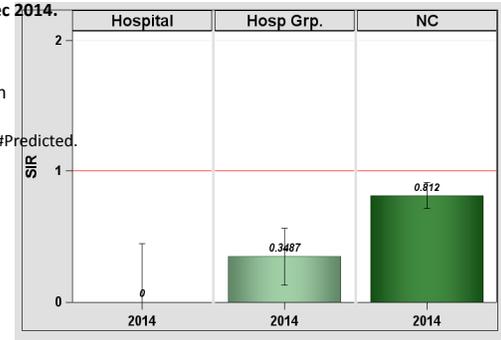


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital, Sylva, Jackson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,125
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,688
 Total Number of Beds: 86
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.16



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

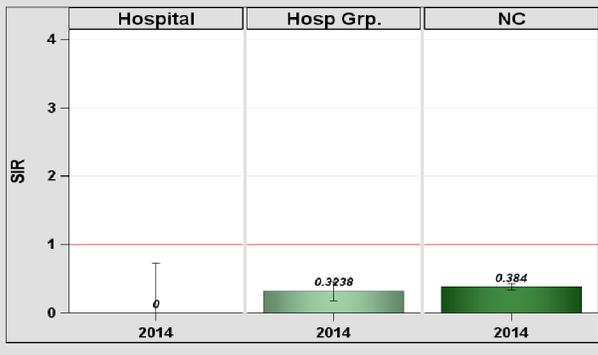


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.93	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

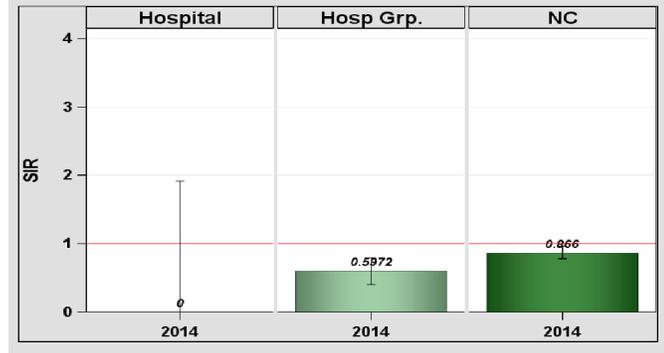


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

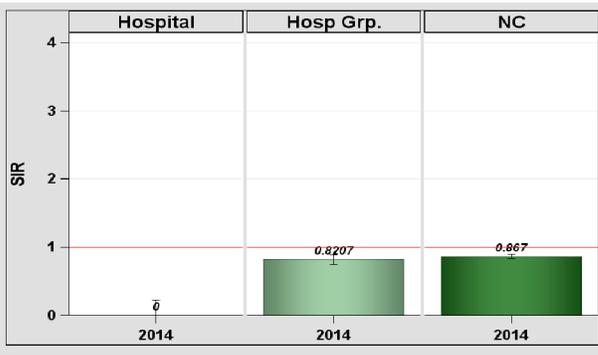


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	7.34	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital, Sylva, Jackson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

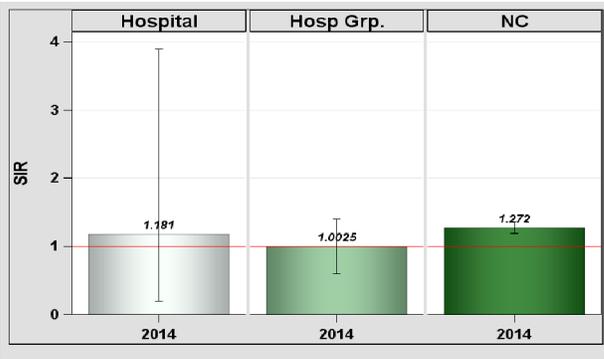


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.69	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	0.21	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

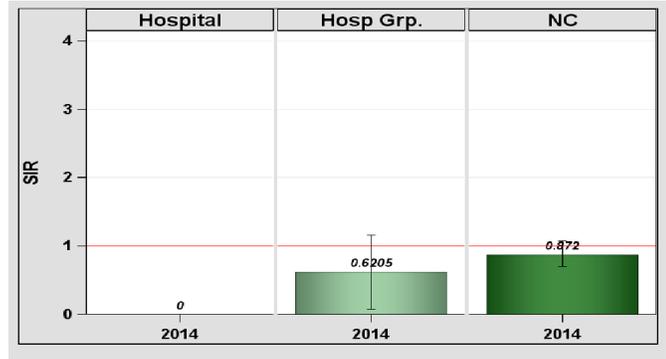


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

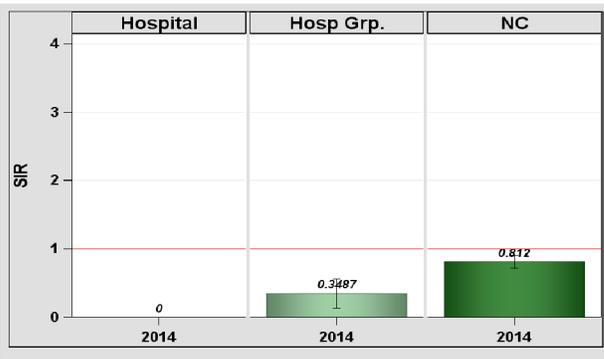


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.84	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Mission Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	Graduate
Admissions in 2014:	30,507
Patient Days in 2014:	205,611
Total Number of Beds:	716
Number of ICU Beds:	133
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	7.75
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.08



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

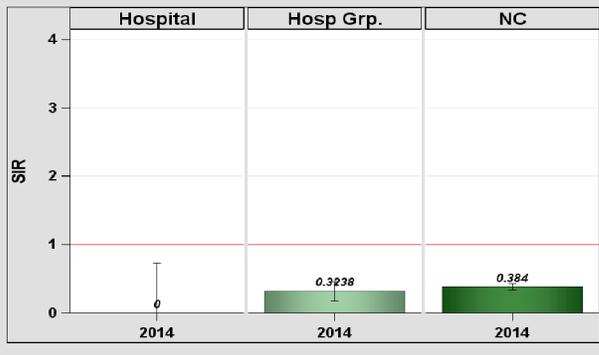


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	11	29.6	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	17.44	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

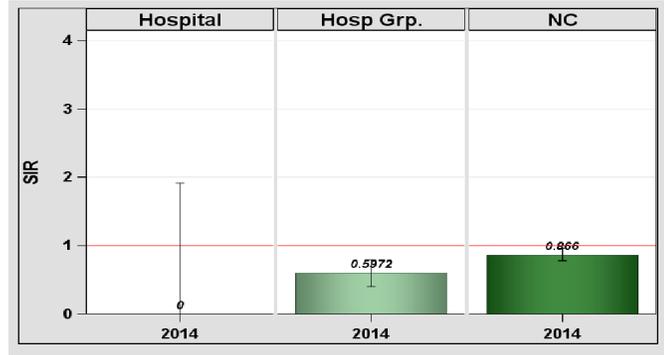


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

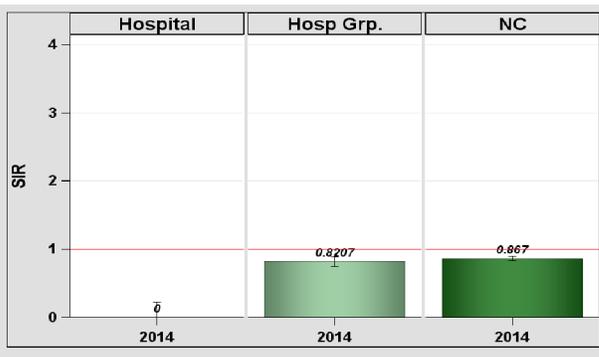


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	127	163.76	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Mission Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

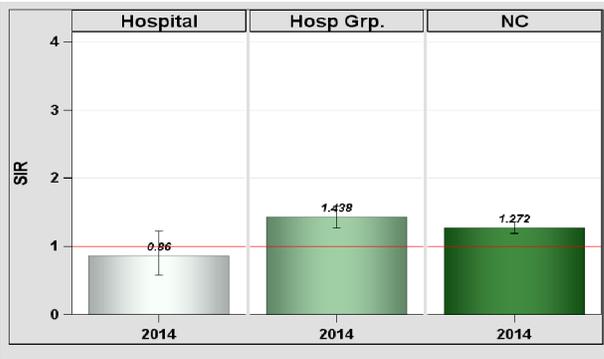


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	28	32.57	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	4.18	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

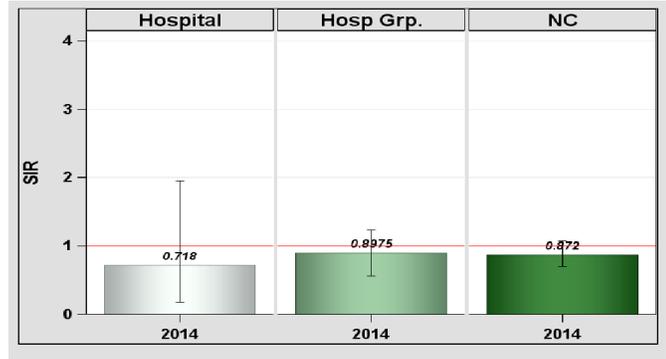


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

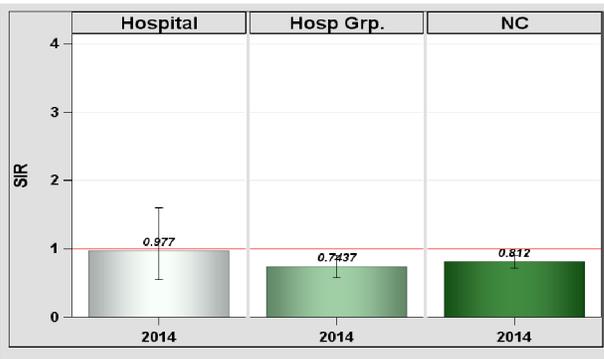


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	14	14.33	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Mission Health strives to improve the quality and safety of the care we give our patients each and every day. The prevention of infections is one of our highest priorities. By continuously and thoughtfully reviewing processes, procedures and events, we identify opportunities for improvement and address them immediately and appropriately, and share that knowledge internally to avert further issues.

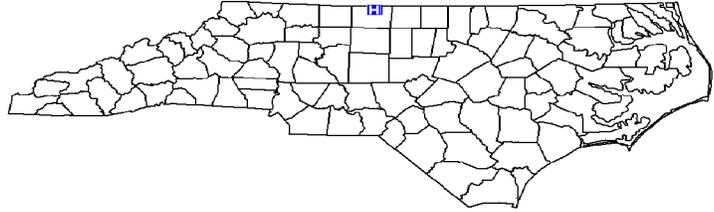
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,777
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,827
 Total Number of Beds: 108
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.93



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

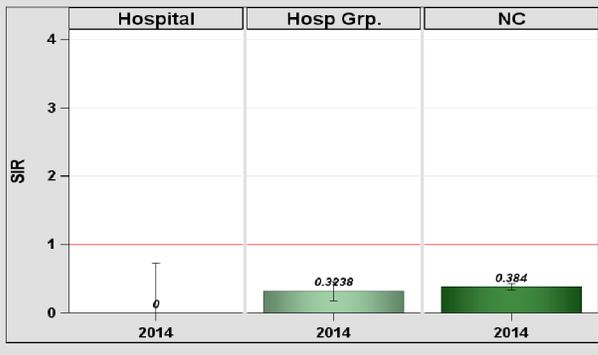


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.22	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.58	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

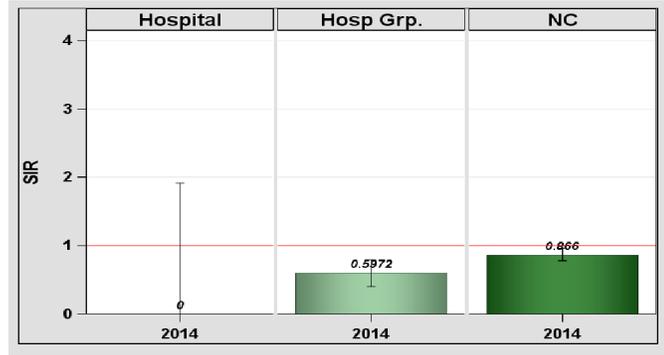


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

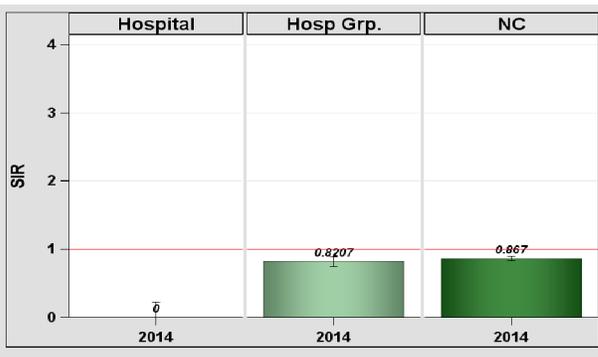


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	11.59	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

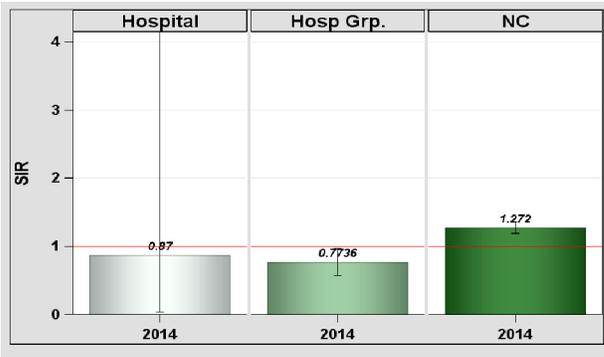


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.15	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.19	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

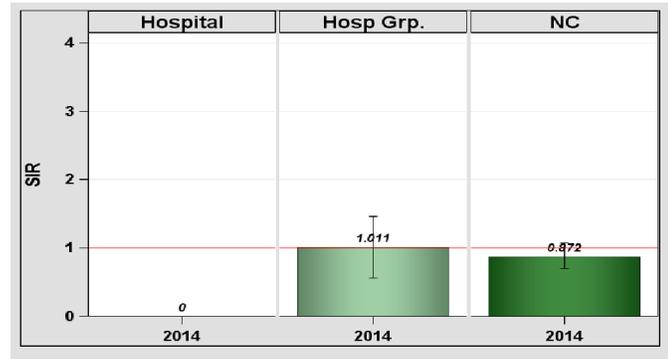


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

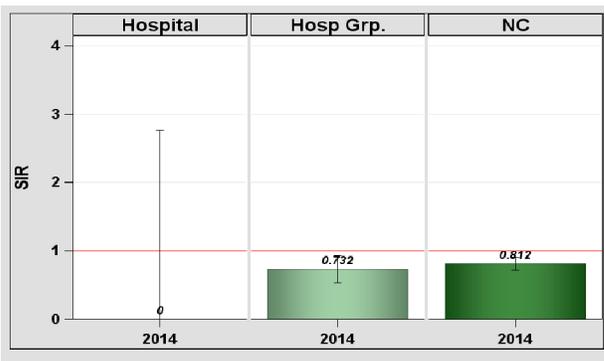


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.08	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Moses Cone Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 25,081
 Patient Days in 2014: 121,636
 Total Number of Beds: 536
 Number of ICU Beds: 66
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.47



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

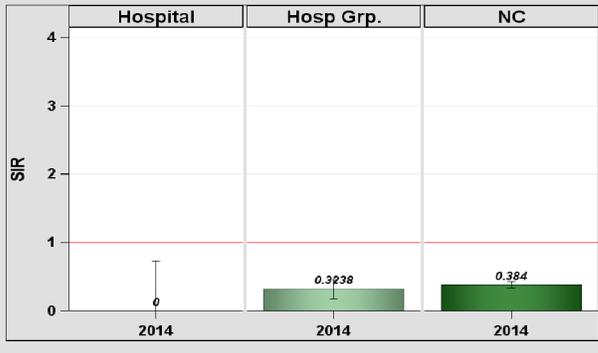


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	16.29	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	8.9	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

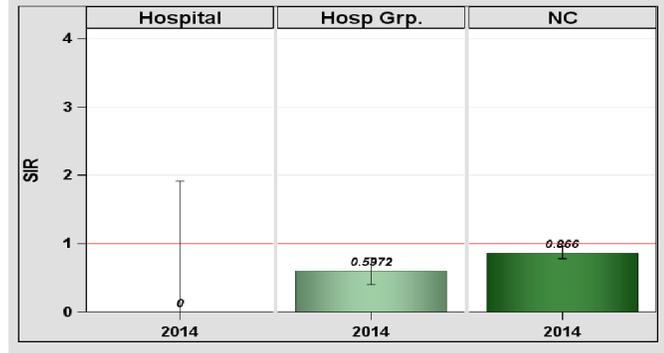


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

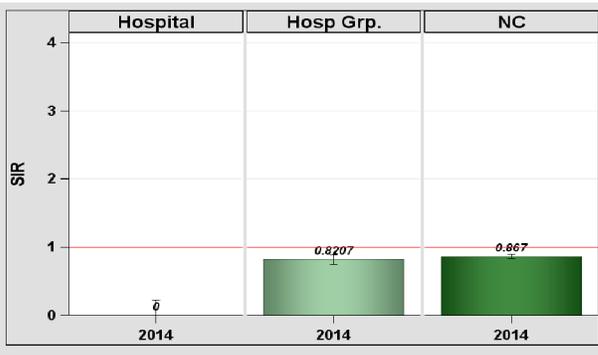


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	68	94.76	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Moses Cone Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

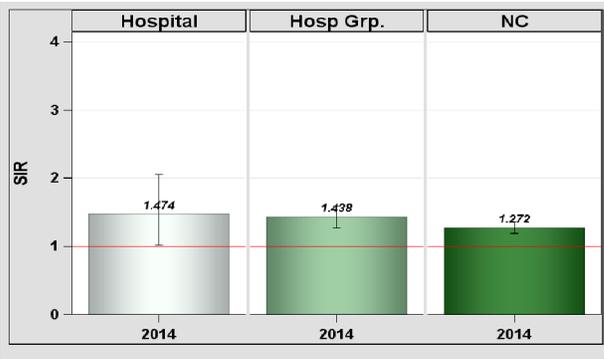


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	32	21.71	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.02	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

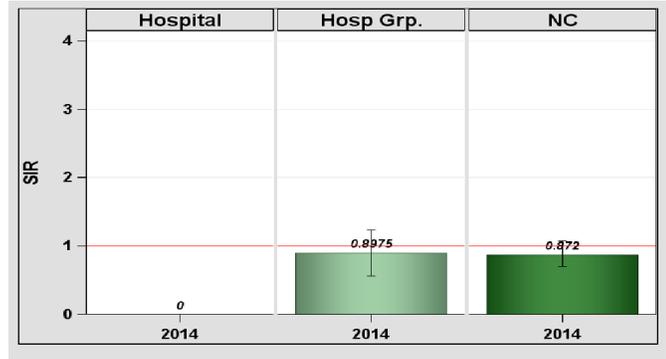


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

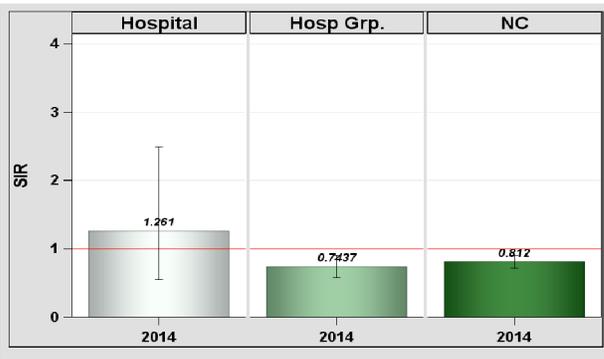


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	7	5.55	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Murphy Medical Center, Murphy, Cherokee County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 1,985
 Patient Days in 2014: 6,326
 Total Number of Beds: 63
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.59



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

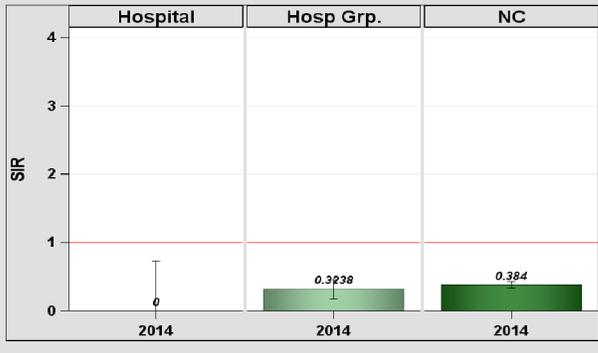


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.22	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.24	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

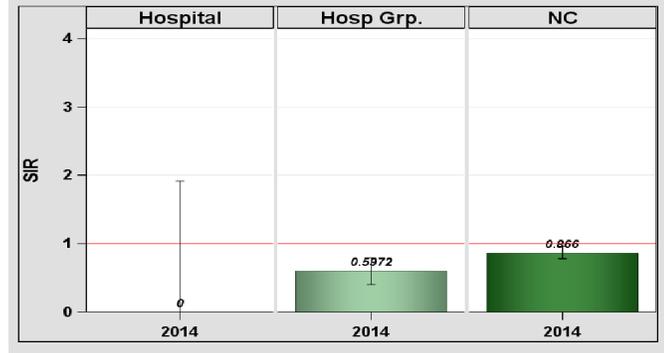


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

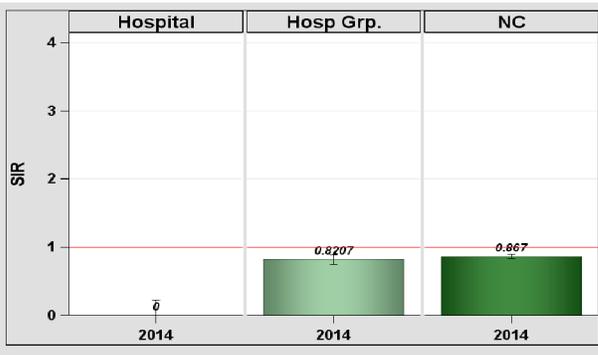


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	2.93	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Murphy Medical Center, Murphy, Cherokee County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

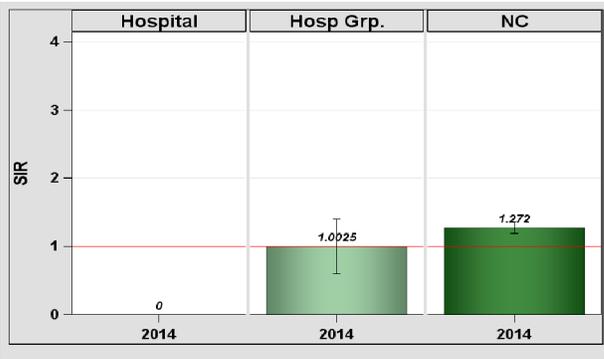


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.67	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.18	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

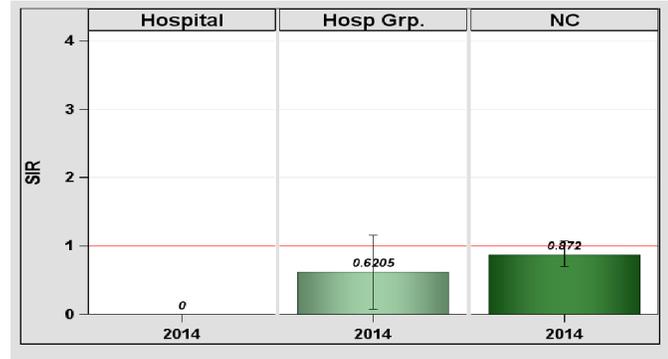


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

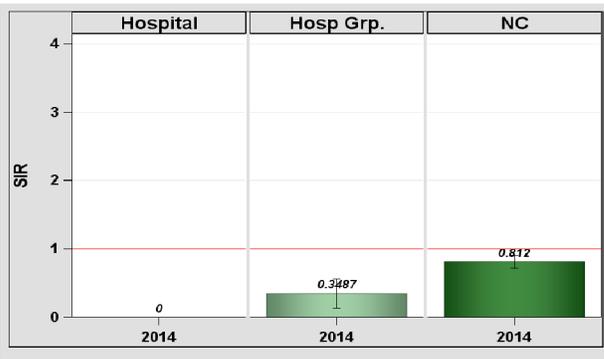


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.35	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 11,413
 Patient Days in 2014: 51,043
 Total Number of Beds: 177
 Number of ICU Beds: 27
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.13



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

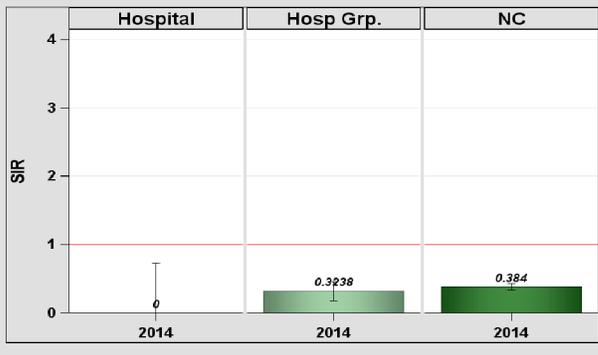


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	3.66	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	3.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

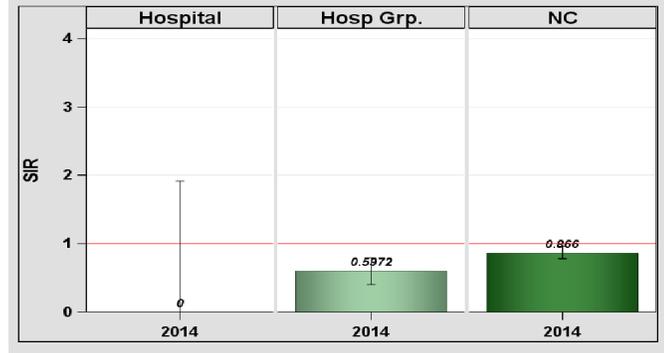


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

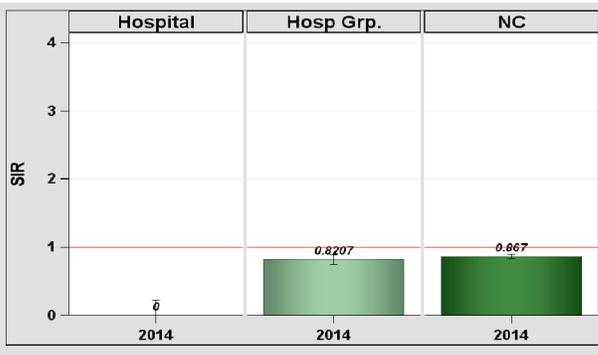


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	39	29.75	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

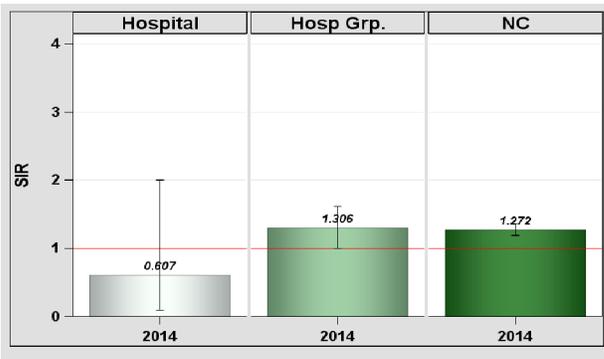


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	3.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	1.36	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

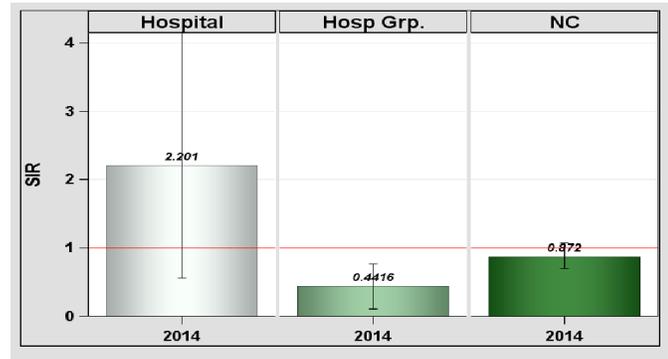


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

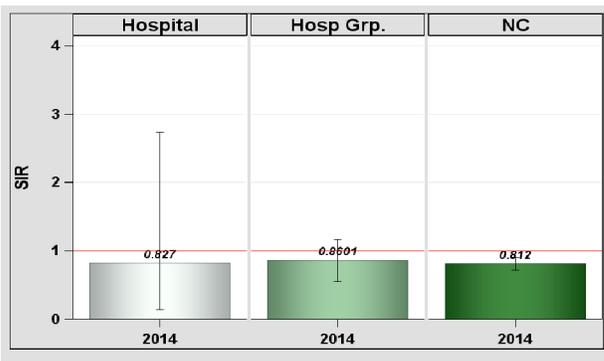


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	2.42	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Wilmington, New Hanover County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 38,597
 Patient Days in 2014: 189,422
 Total Number of Beds: 652
 Number of ICU Beds: 112
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 4.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.61



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

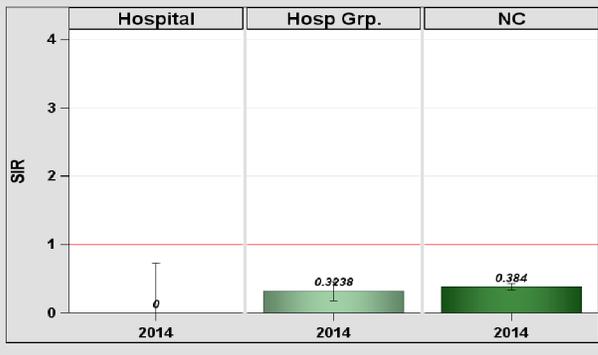


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	7	24.94	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	14	20.32	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

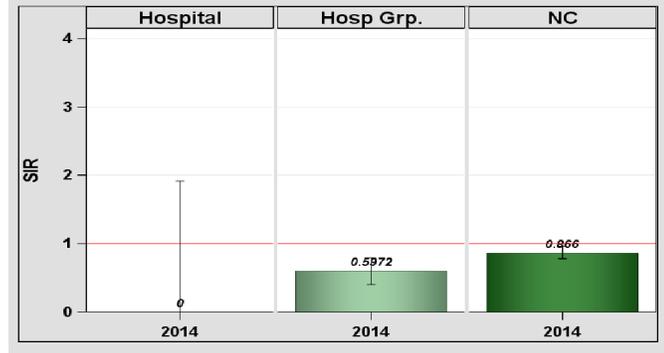


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

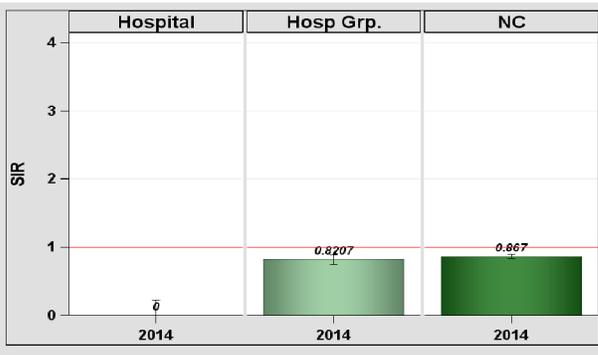


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	136	148.45	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Wilmington, New Hanover County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

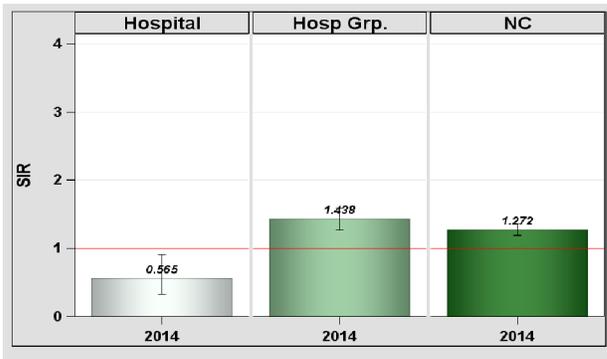


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	15	26.55	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	4.98	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

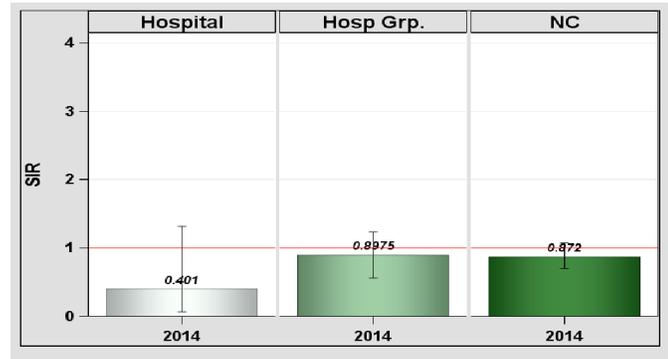


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

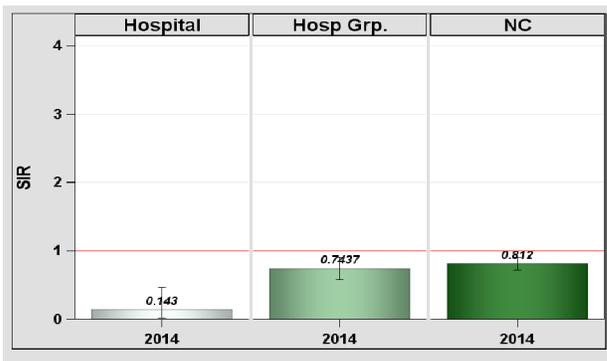


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	13.98	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At New Hanover Regional Medical Center we take patient safety and quality care extremely seriously. We implement the latest science-based protocols to prevent hospital-acquired infection. We study and adopt best practices, evidence-based medicine and recommendations from national agencies to deliver the best possible outcomes for our patients. We encourage patients and their families to take an active role in helping prevent infections. Our team of infection preventionists works with all staff to ensure they are focused on delivering the highest quality of care possible. We are proud of our success and our ongoing quest to keep preventable infections to an absolute minimum.

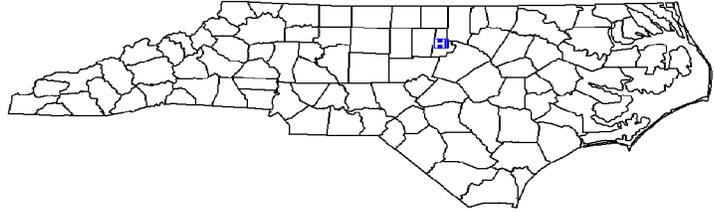
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

North Carolina Specialty Hospital, Durham, Durham County

2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2013: 2,041
 Patient Days in 2013: 3,573
 Total Number of Beds: 18
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.70
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 3.89



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

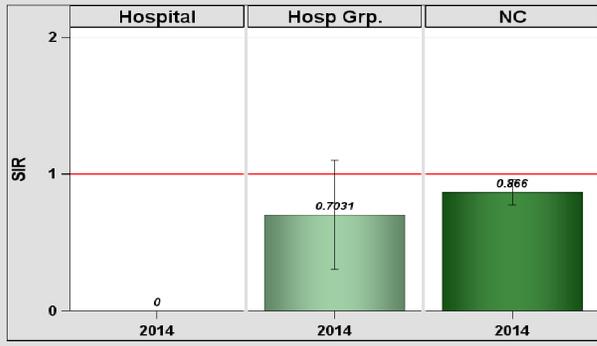


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.16	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.99	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

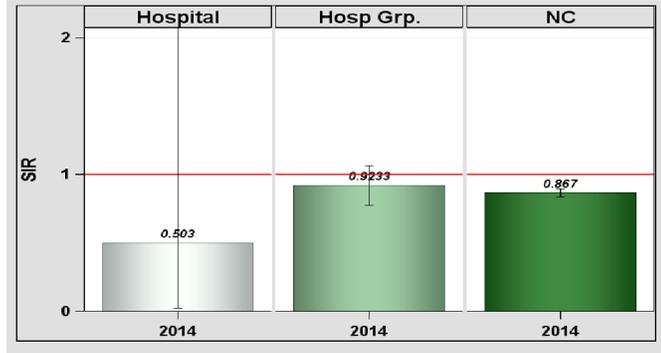


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

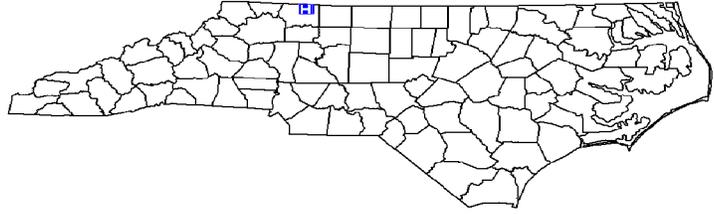
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Northern Hospital Of Surry County, Mount Airy, Surry County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,221
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,583
 Total Number of Beds: 100
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

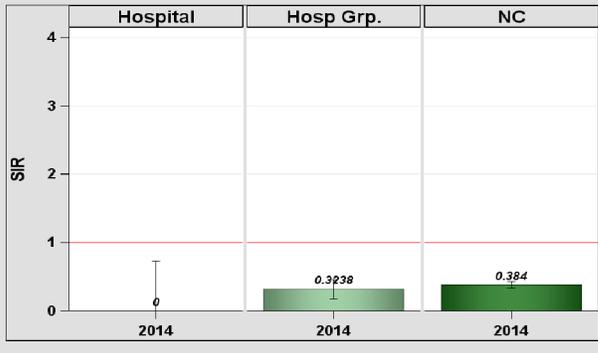


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.54	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.86	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

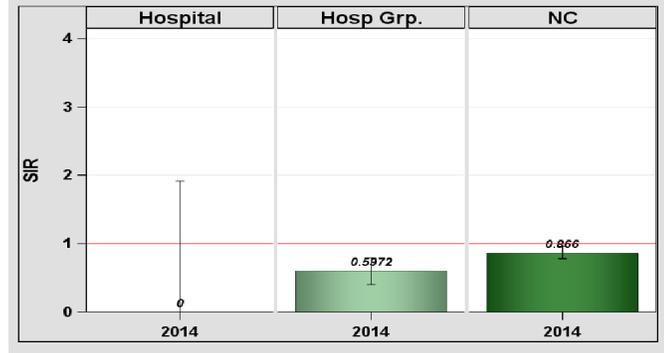


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

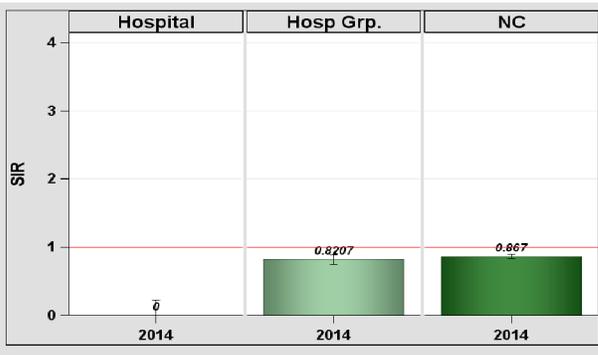


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	8.55	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Northern Hospital Of Surry County, Mount Airy, Surry County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

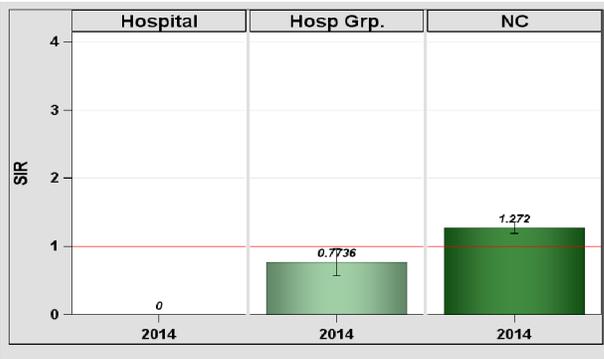


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.99	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.63	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

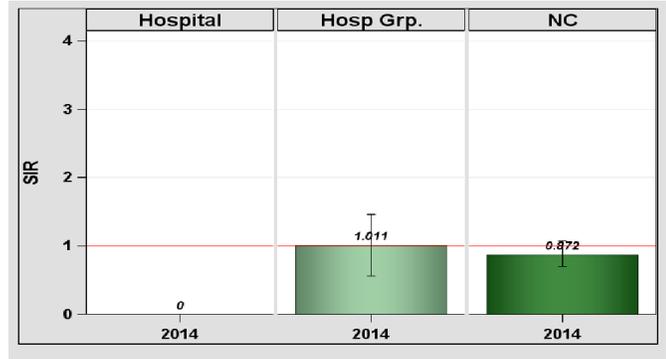


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

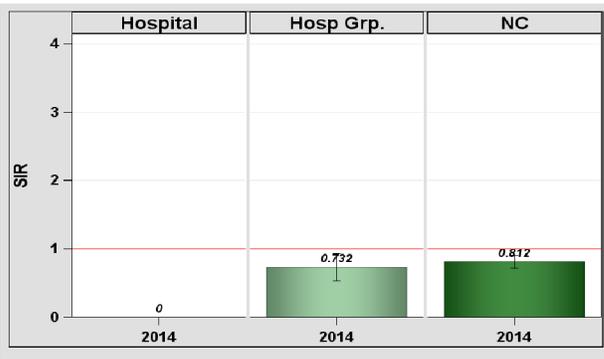


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	0.98	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

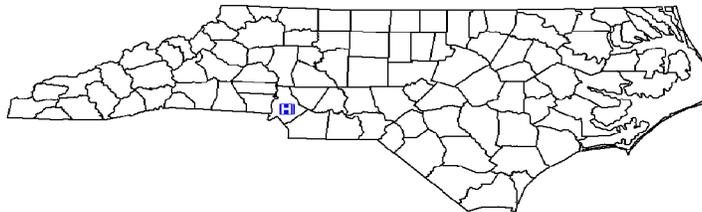
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Charlotte Orthopedic Hospital, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Specialty Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	822
Patient Days in 2014:	3,028
Total Number of Beds:	80
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.25



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

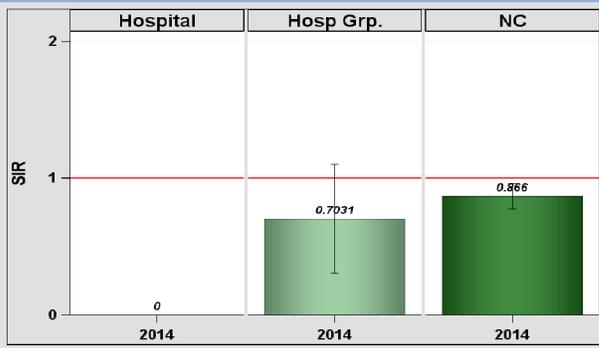


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.11	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted. Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.65	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted. Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

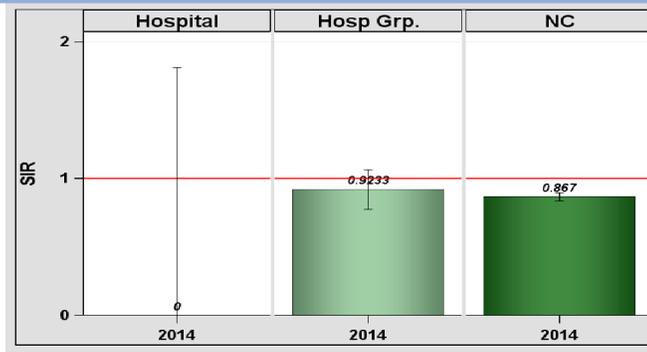


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

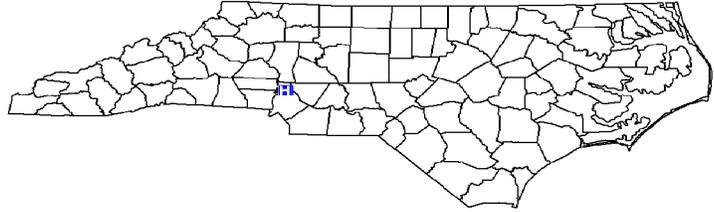
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 6,314
 Patient Days in 2014: 23,115
 Total Number of Beds: 73
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.80
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.10



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

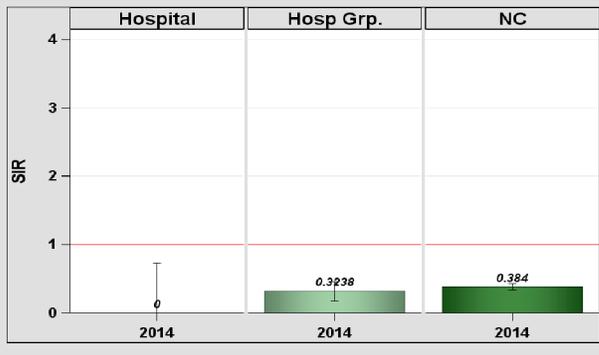


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.07	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.07	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

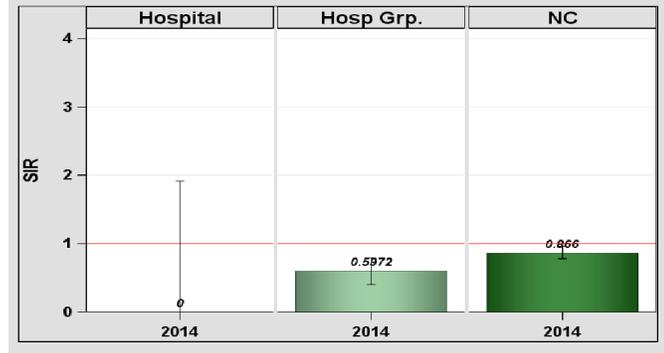


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

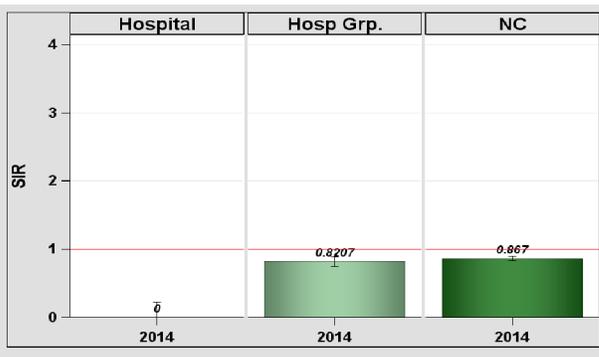


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	15.65	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

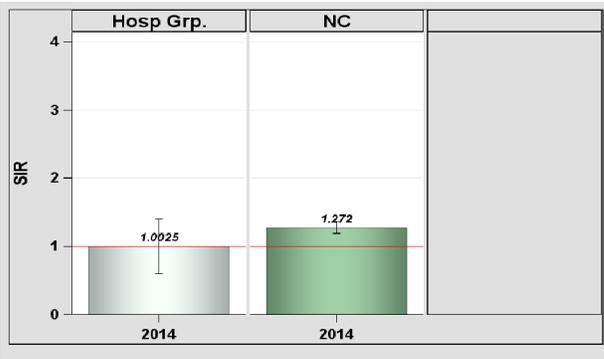


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.34	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

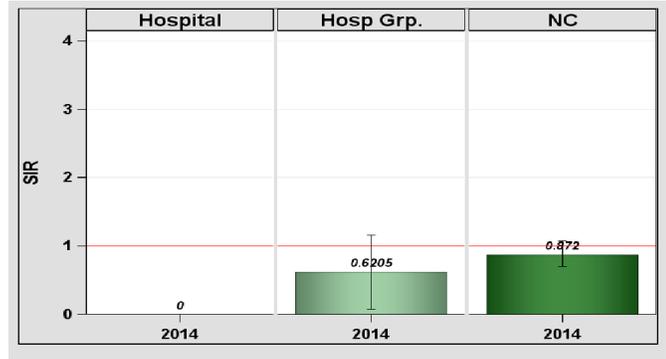


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

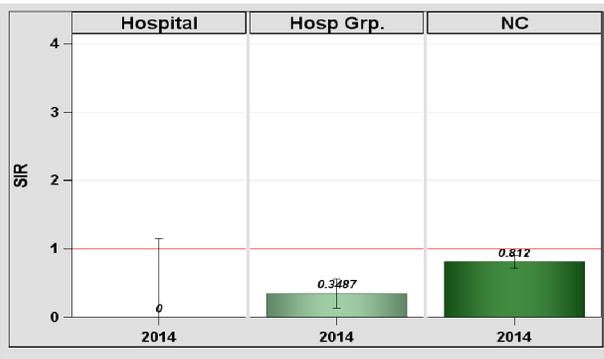


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	2.6	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

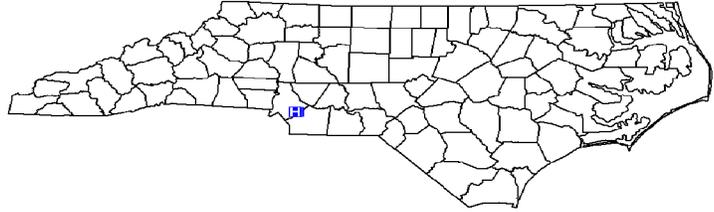
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Matthews Medical Center, Matthews, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 8,708
 Patient Days in 2014: 32,402
 Total Number of Beds: 137
 Number of ICU Beds: 18
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.73



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

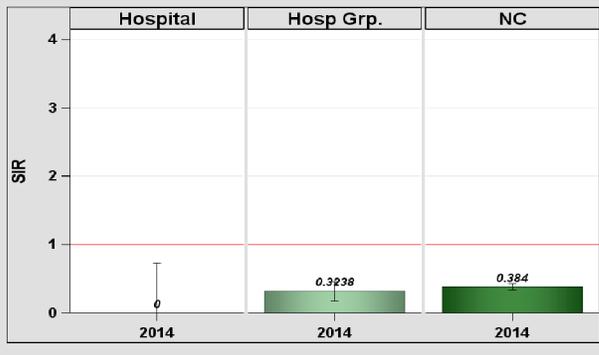


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.7	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	1.98	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

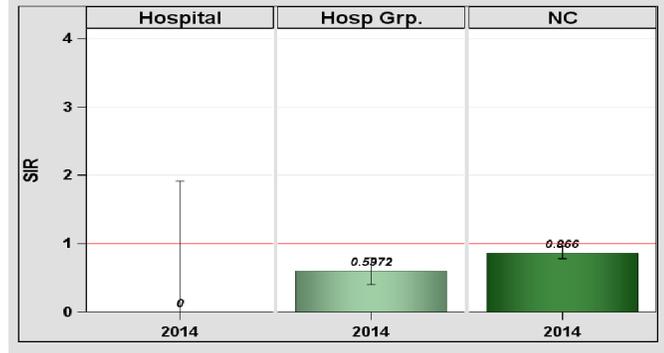


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

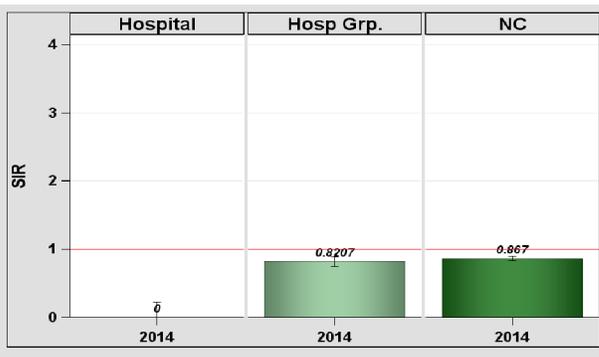


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	30	24.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Novant Health Matthews Medical Center, Matthews, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

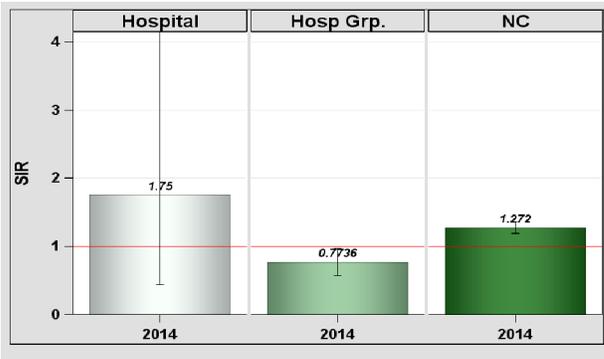


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	1.71	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.47	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

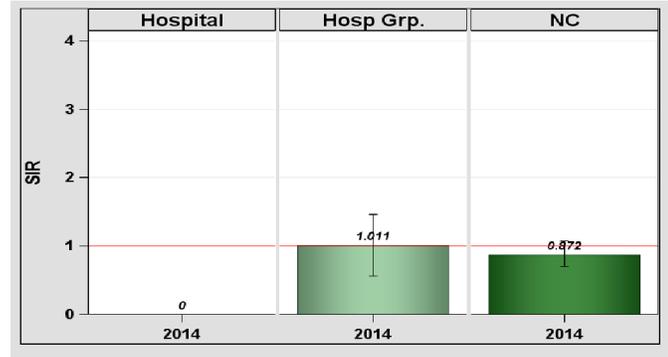


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

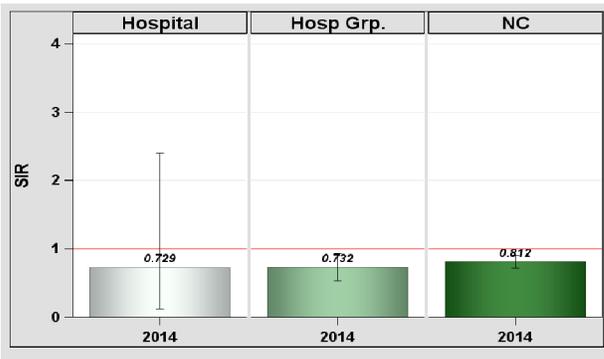


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	2.74	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

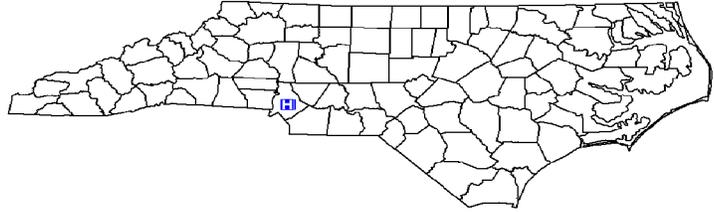
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 31,185
 Patient Days in 2014: 150,627
 Total Number of Beds: 702
 Number of ICU Beds: 86
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 4.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.57



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

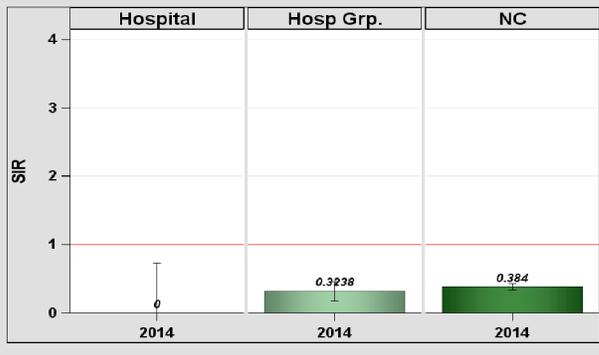


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	16	18.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	11.35	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

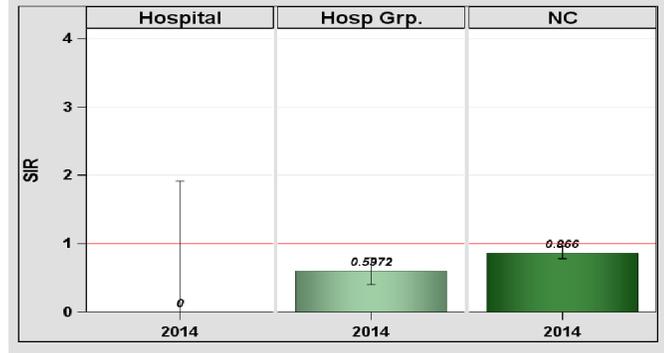


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

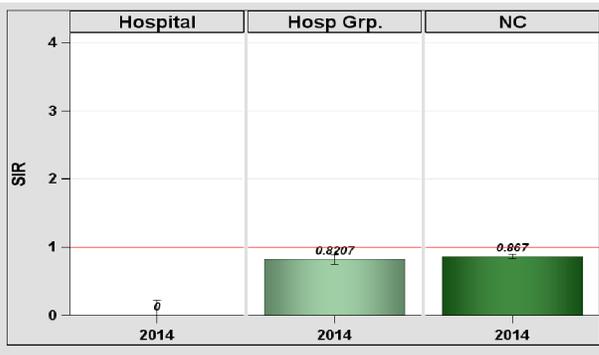


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	80	98.4	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

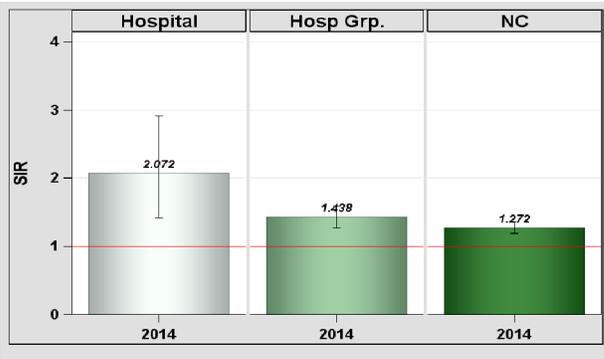


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	30	14.48	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	7	3.43	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

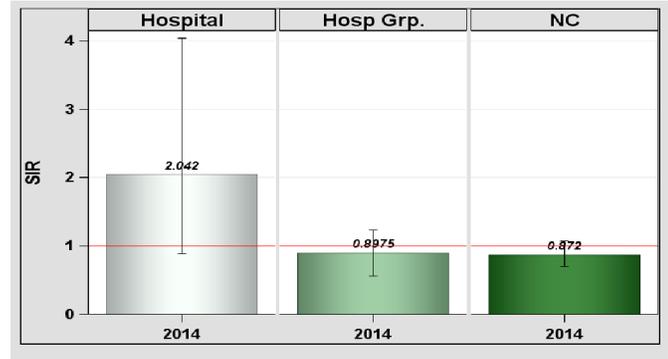


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

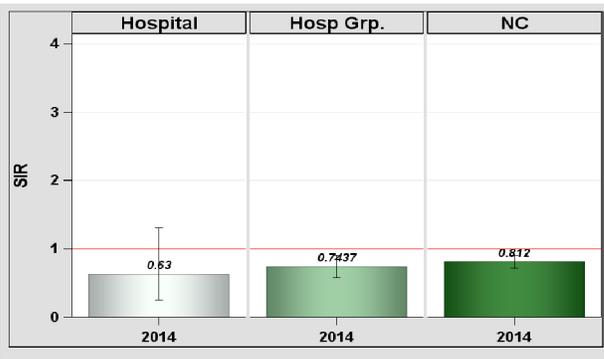


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	6	9.52	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Onslow Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Onslow County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 8,912
 Patient Days in 2014: 33,107
 Total Number of Beds: 162
 Number of ICU Beds: 30
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.93



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

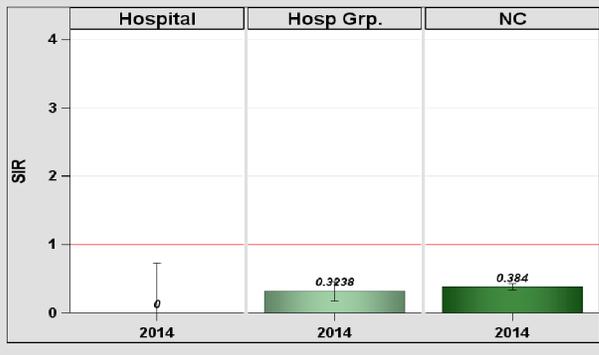


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.66	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2.01	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

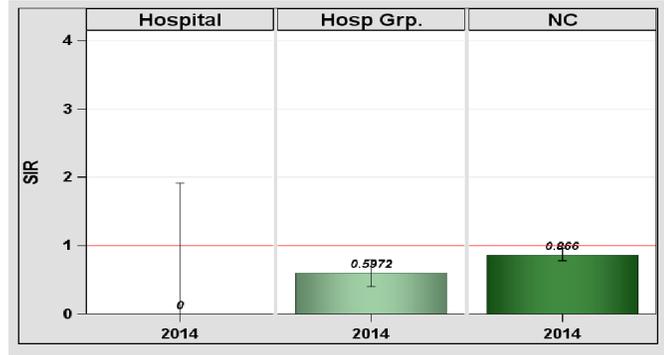


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

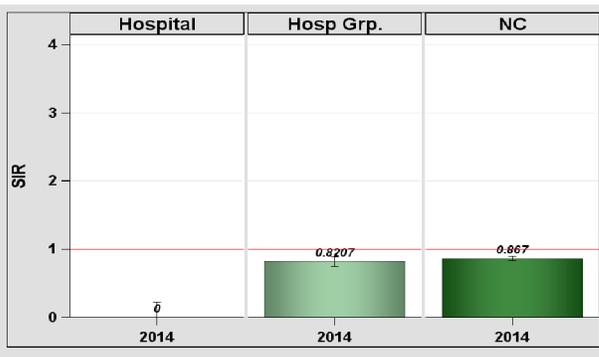


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	26	22.61	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Onslow Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Onslow County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

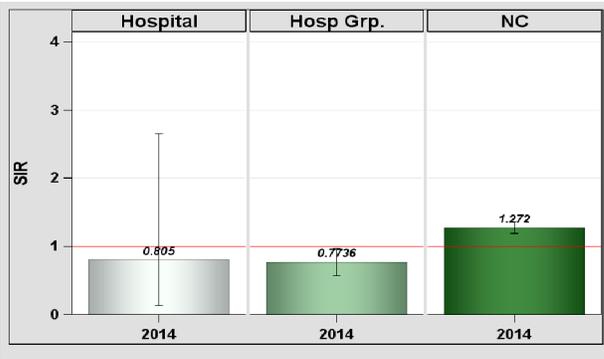


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.48	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.13	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

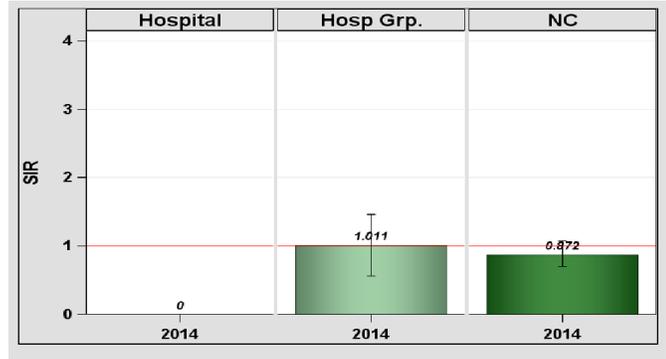


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

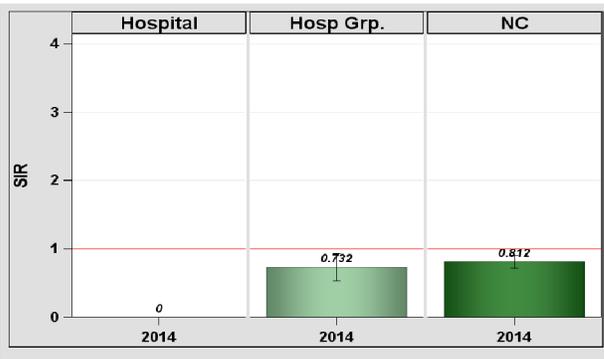


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.56	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville, Henderson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	6,966
Patient Days in 2014:	33,844
Total Number of Beds:	138
Number of ICU Beds:	8
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.72



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

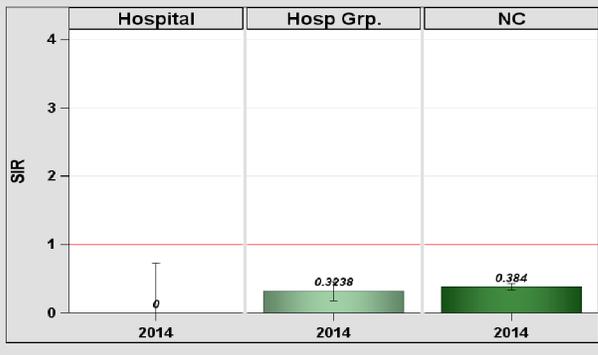


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	0.35	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

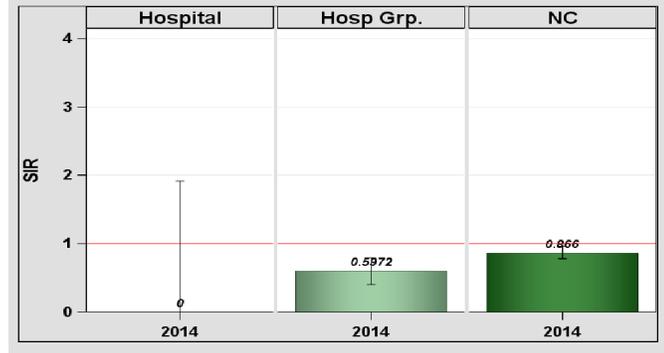


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

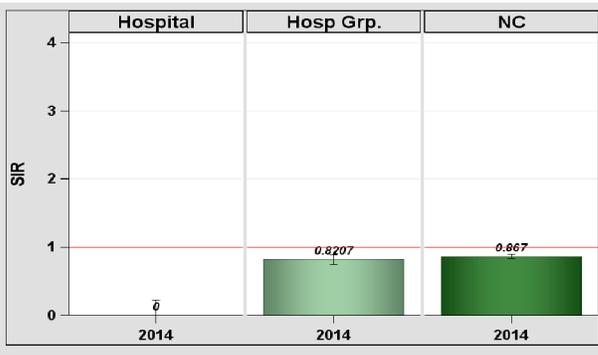


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	13.93	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville, Henderson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

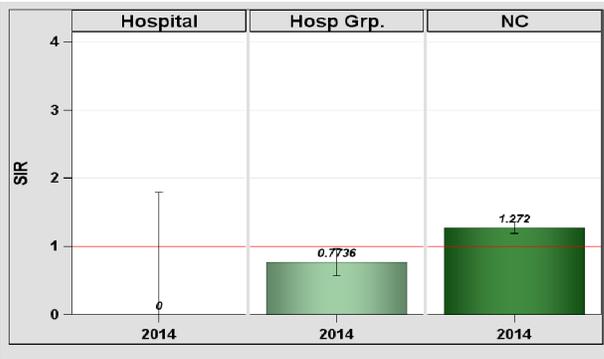


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.67	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.43	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

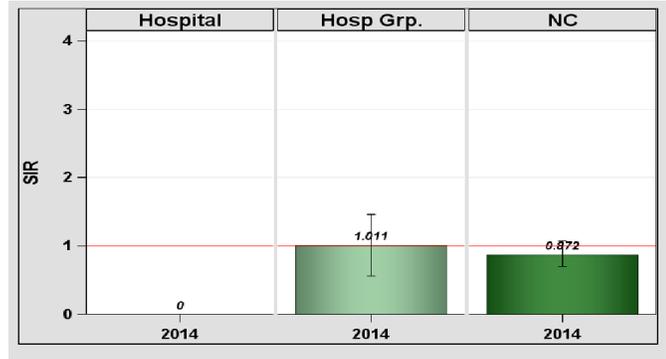


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

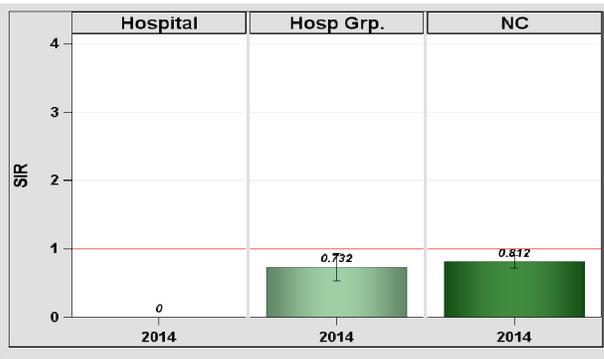


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.3	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Park Ridge Health, Hendersonville, Henderson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 7,990
 Patient Days in 2014: 21,352
 Total Number of Beds: 98
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.02



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

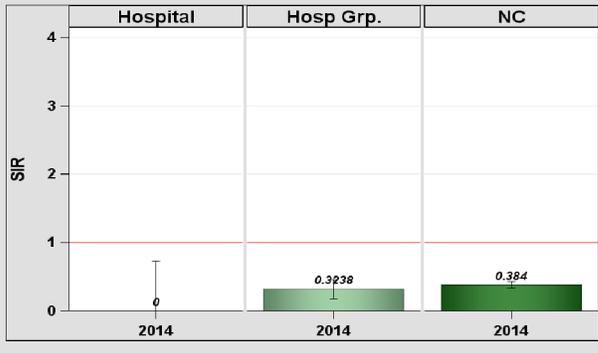


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.79	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.86	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

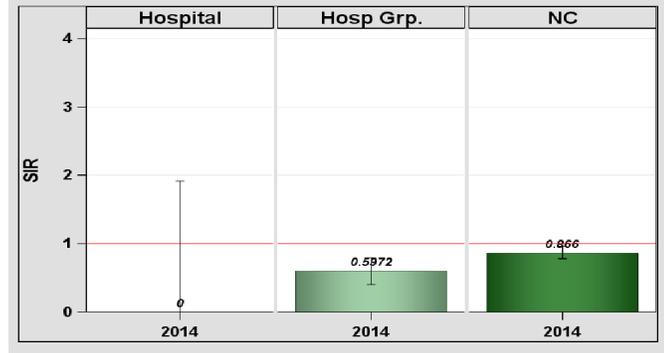


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

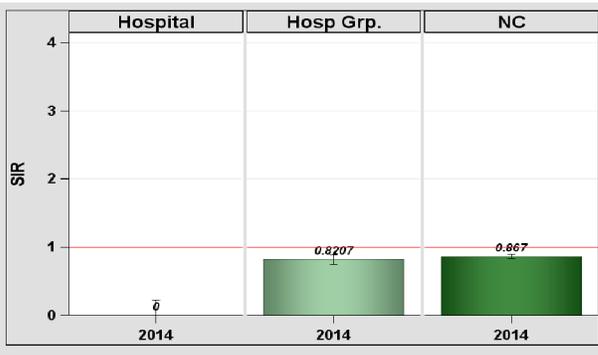


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	13	10.23	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Park Ridge Health, Hendersonville, Henderson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

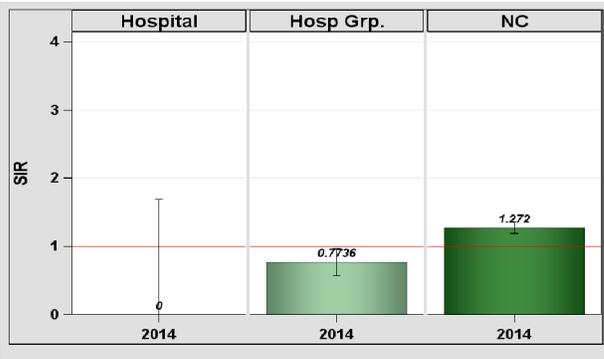


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.86	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

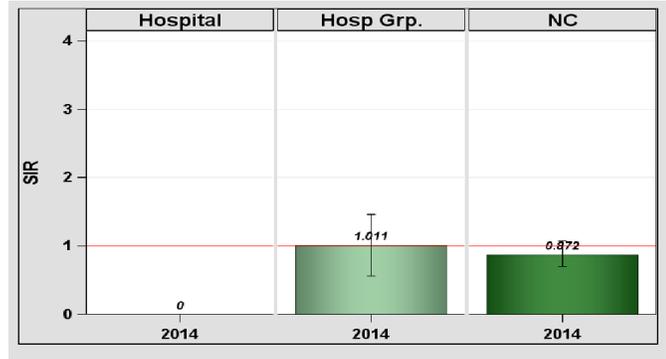


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

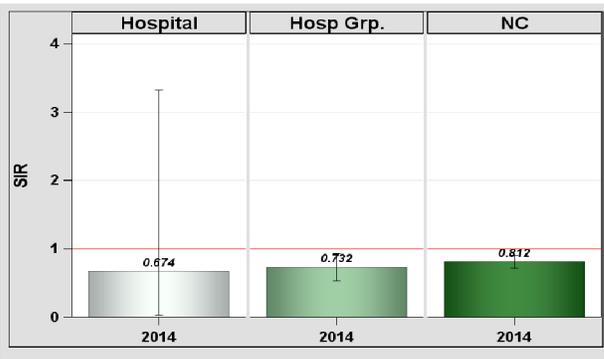


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.48	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Person Memorial Hospital, Roxboro, Person County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 1,525
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,482
 Total Number of Beds: 38
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.40
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.05



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

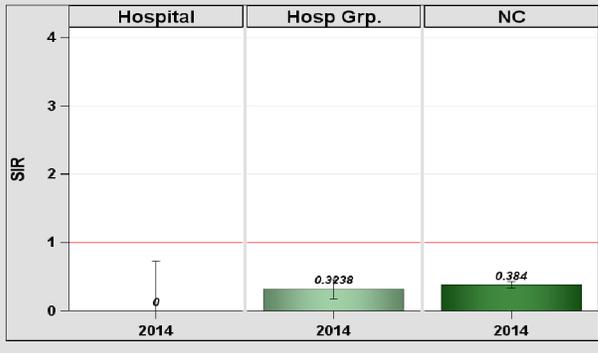


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.28	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.36	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

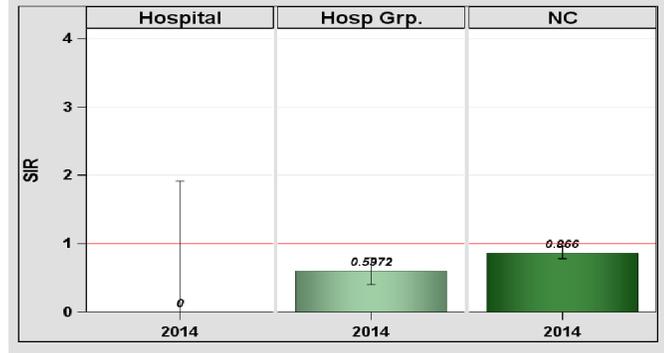


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

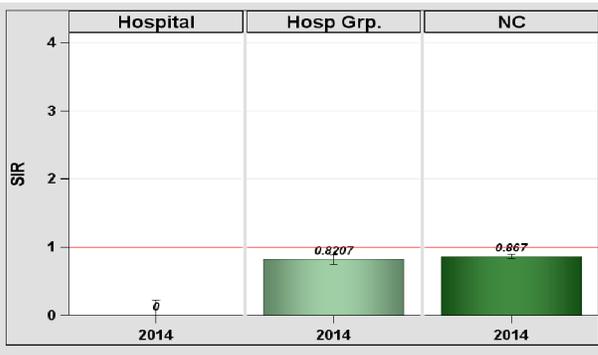


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2.84	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Person Memorial Hospital, Roxboro, Person County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

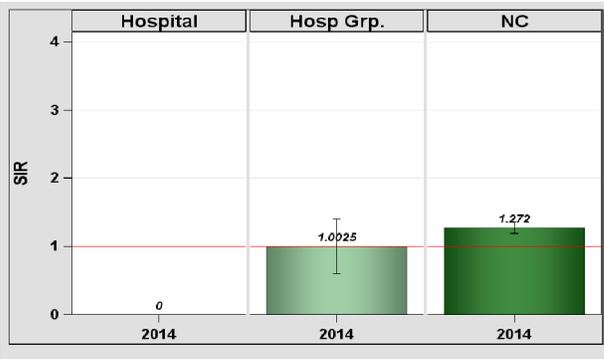


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.74	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

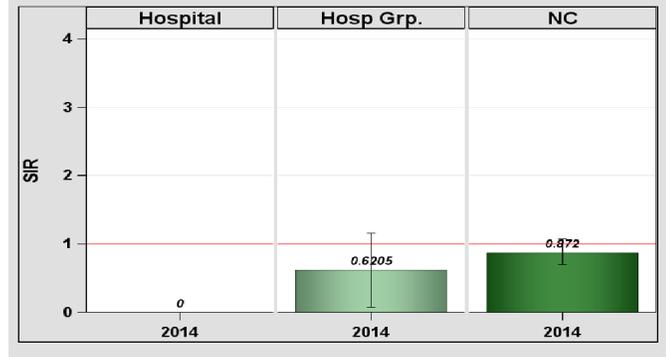


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

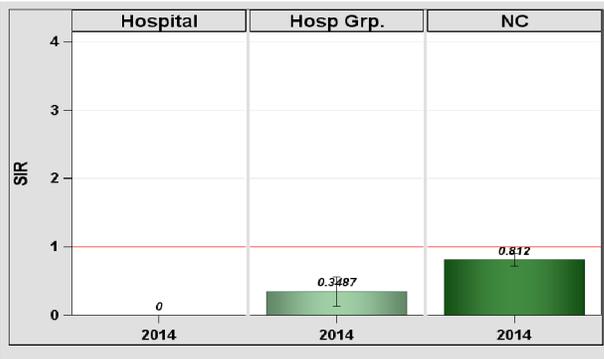


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.72	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

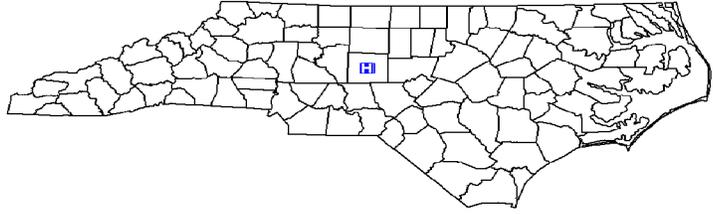
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, Randolph County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,237
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,258
 Total Number of Beds: 102
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.98



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

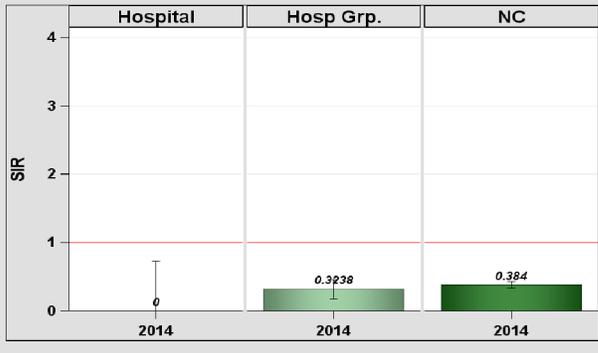


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	1.46	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.49	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

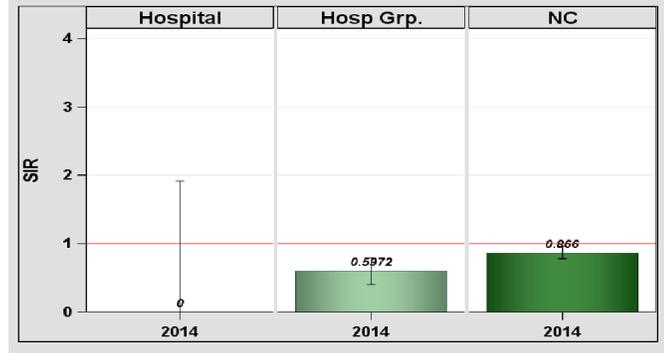


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

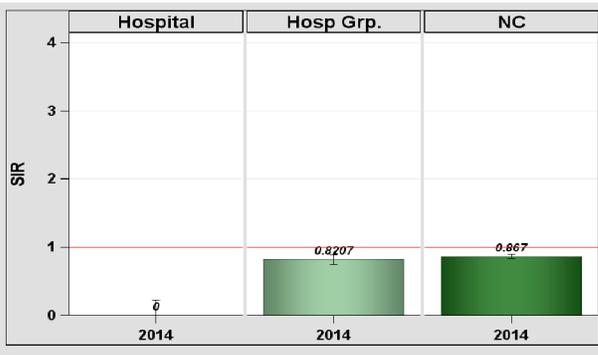


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	16.08	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, Randolph County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

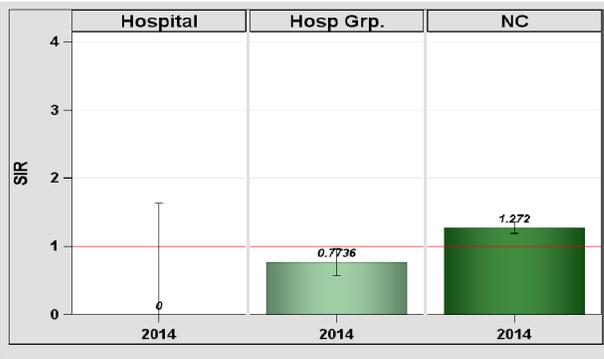


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.83	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	0.88	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

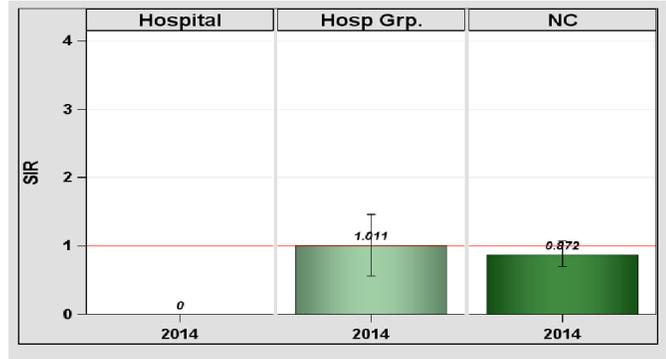


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

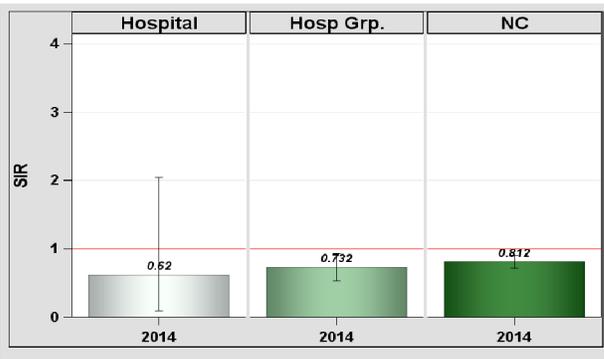


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	3.23	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

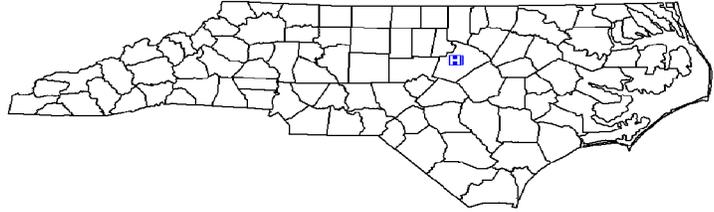
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Rex Healthcare, Raleigh, Wake County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 36,562
 Patient Days in 2014: 120,667
 Total Number of Beds: 660
 Number of ICU Beds: 38
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 4.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.61



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

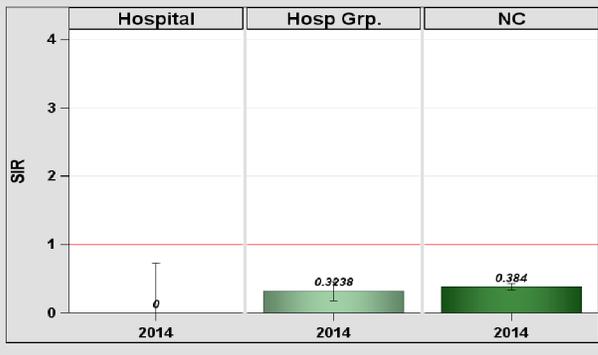


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	8.17	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	8.09	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

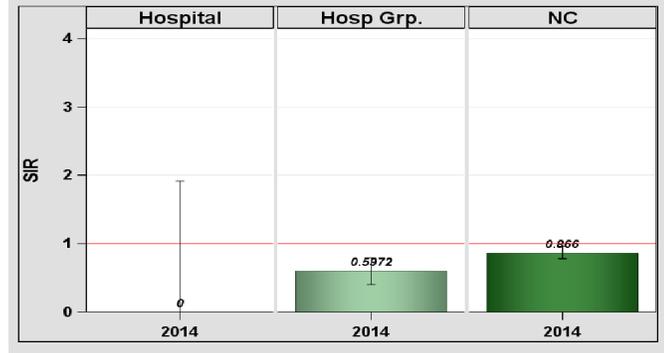


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

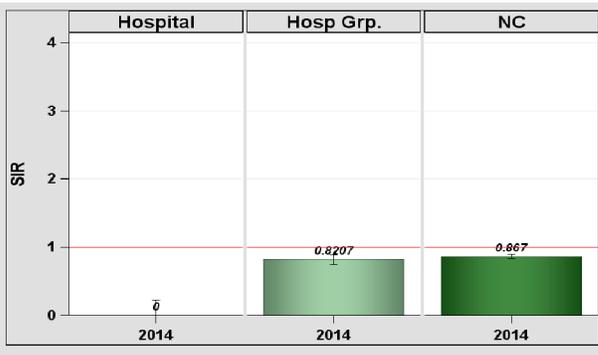


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	73	86.49	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Rex Healthcare, Raleigh, Wake County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

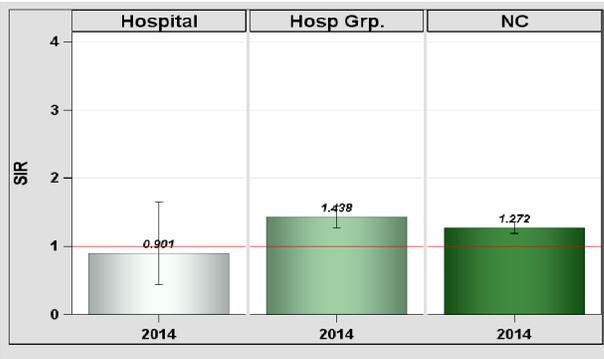


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	9	9.99	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	4.2	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

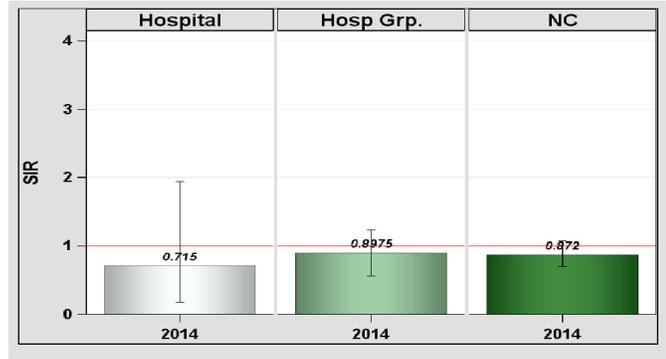


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

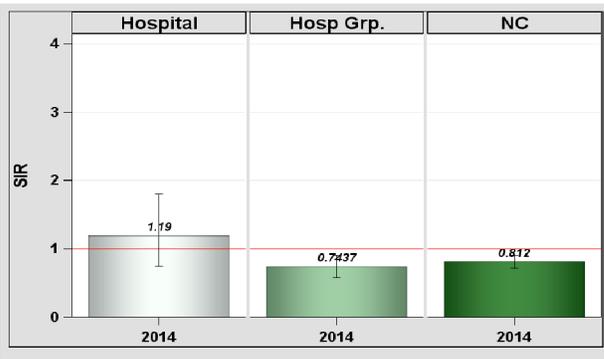


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	20	16.81	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

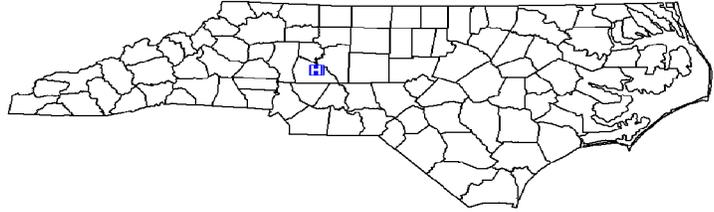
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Rowan Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 9,836
 Patient Days in 2014: 49,080
 Total Number of Beds: 268
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.75
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.28



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

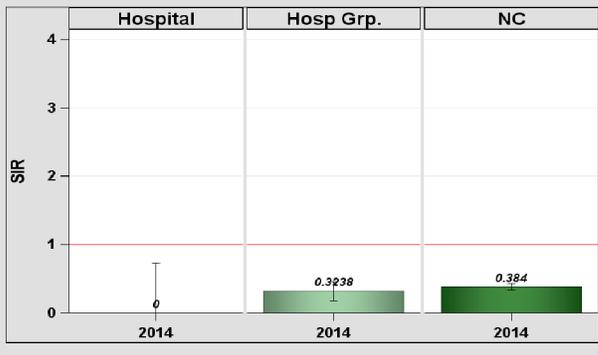


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	3.34	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	2.8	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

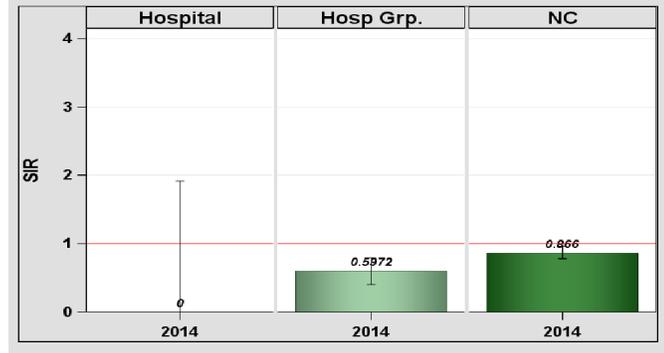


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

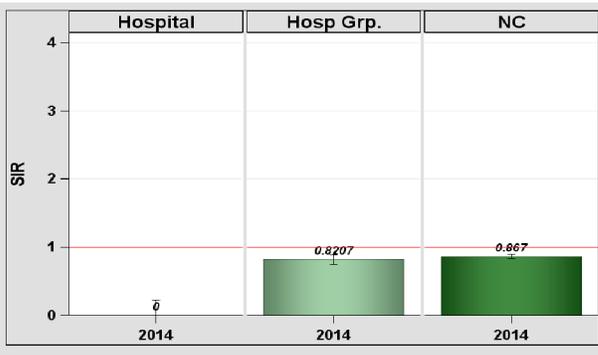


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	26.81	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Novant Health Rowan Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

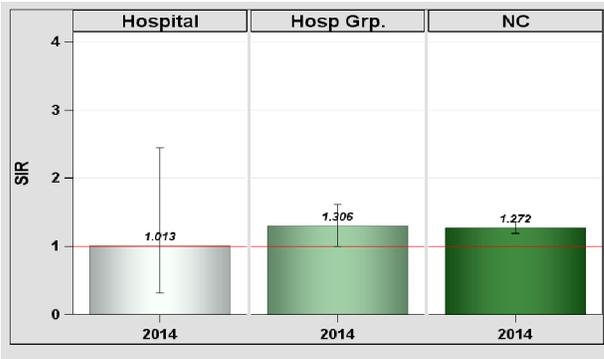


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	3.95	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.15	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

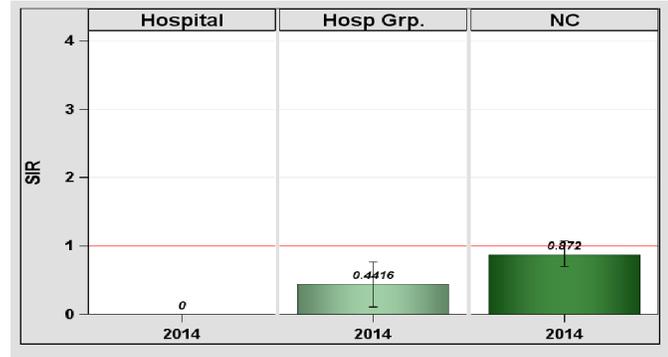


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

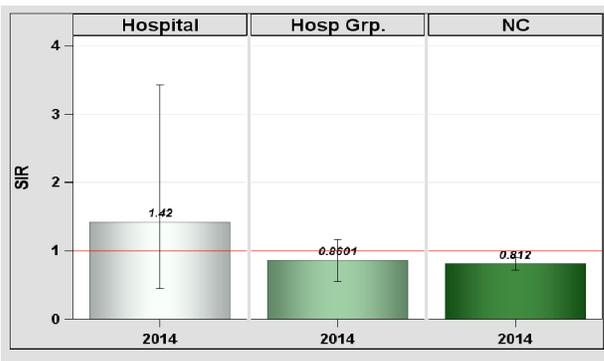


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	4	2.82	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Rutherford Regional Medical Center, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,111
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,054
 Total Number of Beds: 120
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.83



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

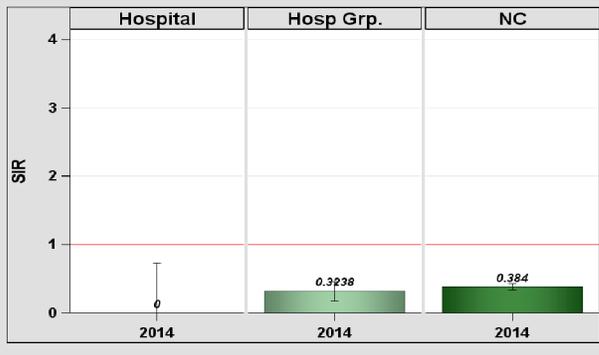


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.32	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	1.03	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

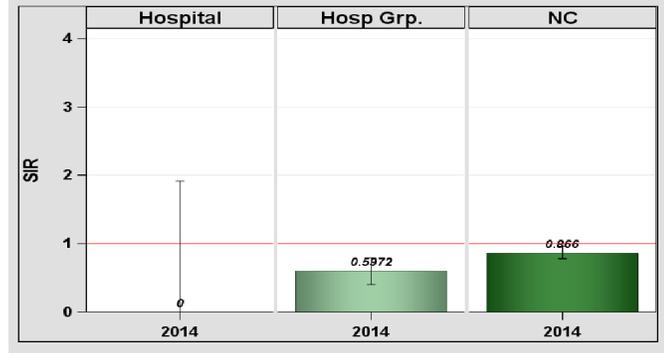


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

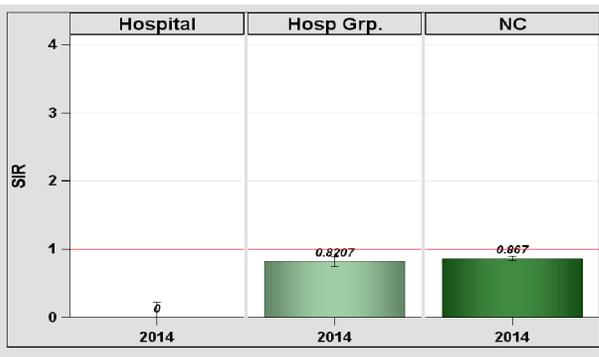


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	17	11.44	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Rutherford Regional Medical Center, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

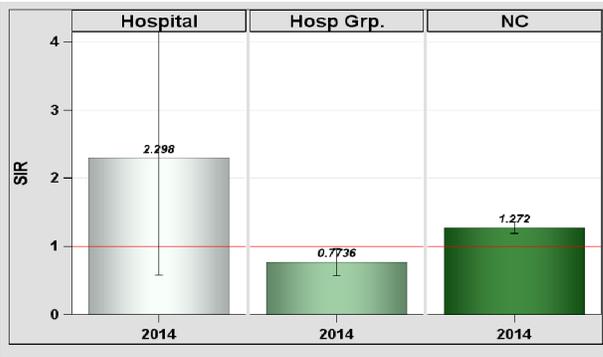


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	1.31	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	0.41	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

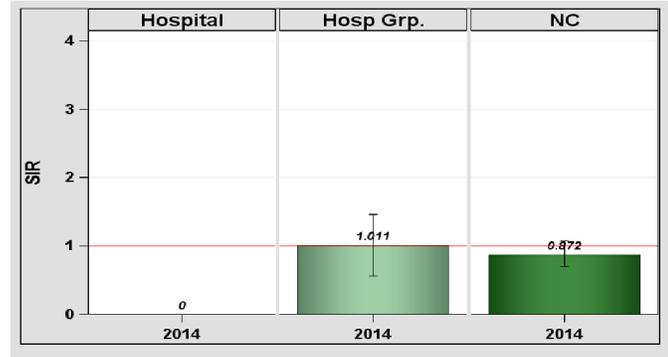


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

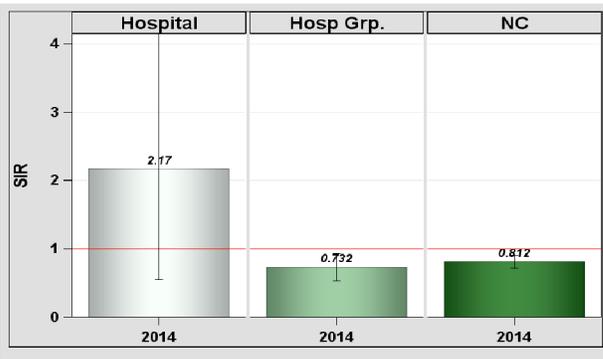


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	1.38	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Sampson Regional Medical Center, Clinton, Sampson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,408
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,074
 Total Number of Beds: 116
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.86



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

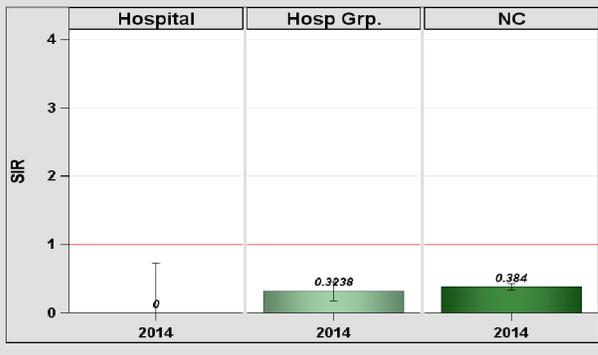


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.23	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	0.93	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

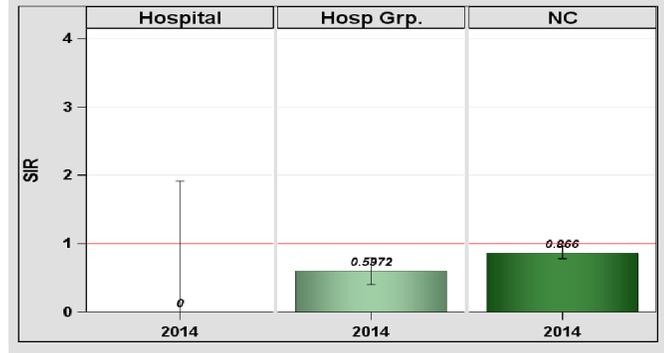


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

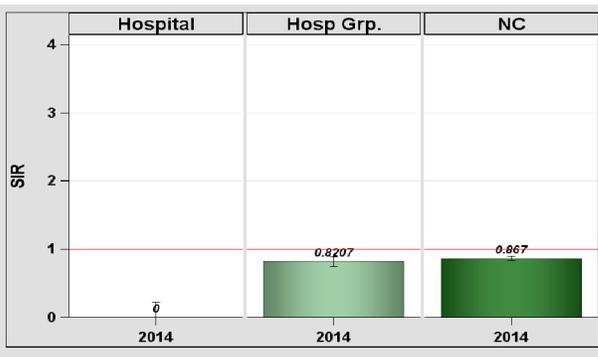


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	6.61	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Sampson Regional Medical Center, Clinton, Sampson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

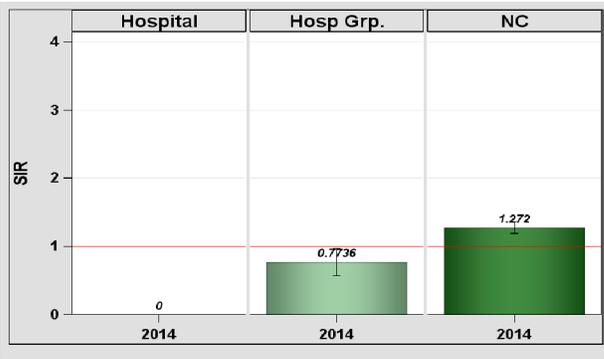


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.99	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.1	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

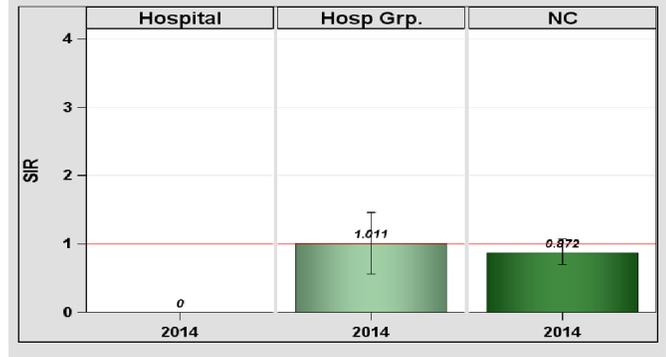


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

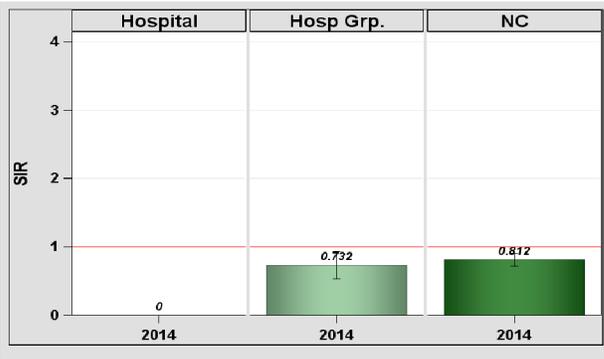


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.41	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

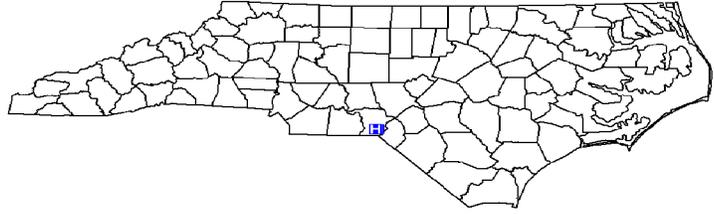
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Sandhills Regional Medical Center, Hamlet, Richmond County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 1,988
 Patient Days in 2014: 8,602
 Total Number of Beds: 64
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.75
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.17



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

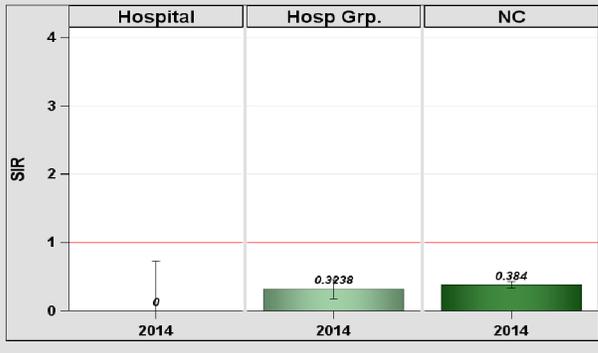


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.37	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.35	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

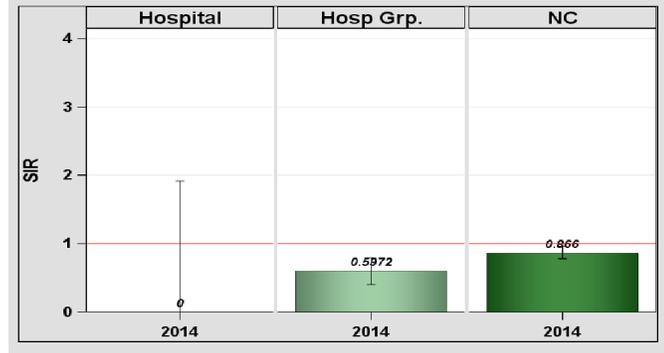


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

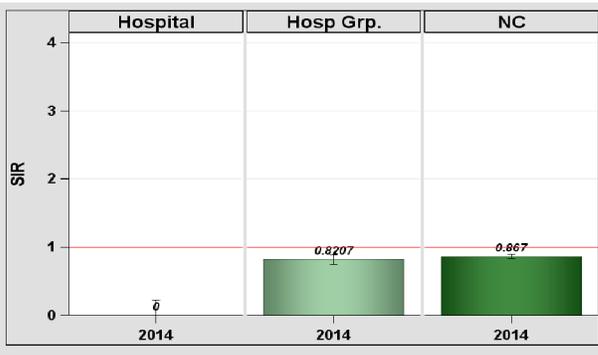


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	3.75	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Sandhills Regional Medical Center, Hamlet, Richmond County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

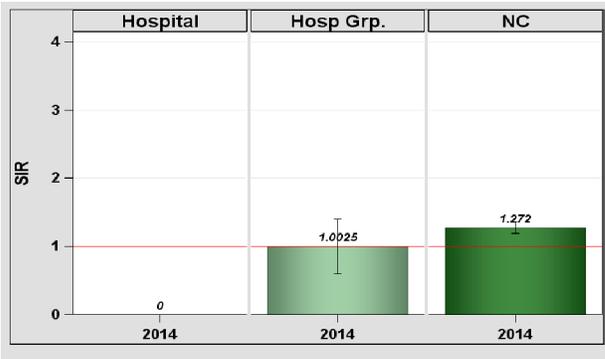


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.96	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.2	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

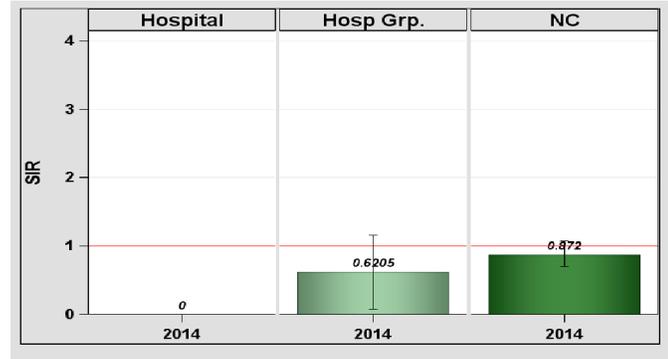


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

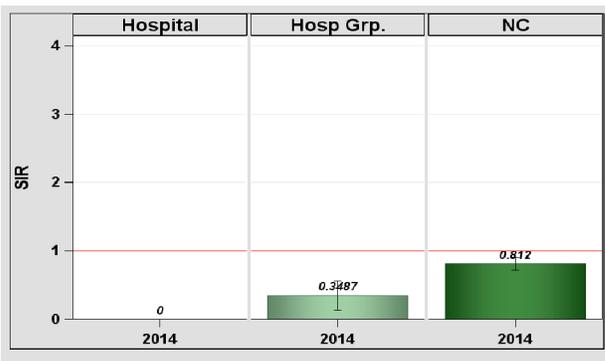


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.02	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

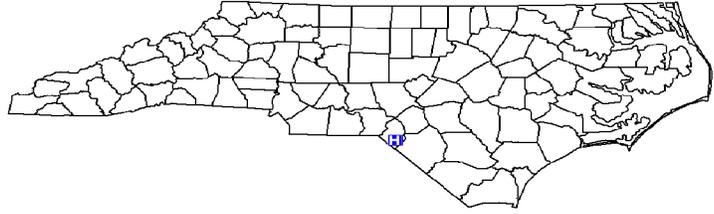
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Scotland Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, Scotland County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,613
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,143
 Total Number of Beds: 104
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.90
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.87



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

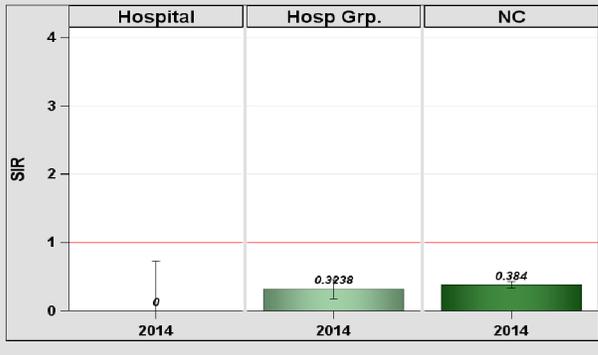


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

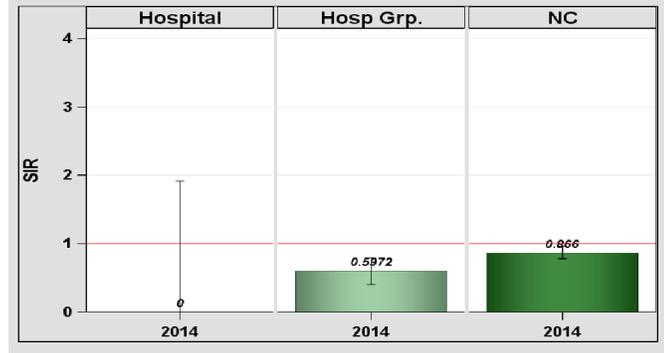


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

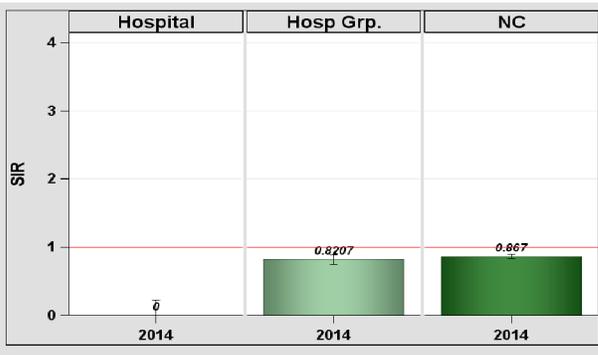


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	9.41	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Scotland Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, Scotland County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

As of January 2014, Scotland Memorial no longer had an ICU unit. As a result, there was no CLABSI reporting from this facility during 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.42	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

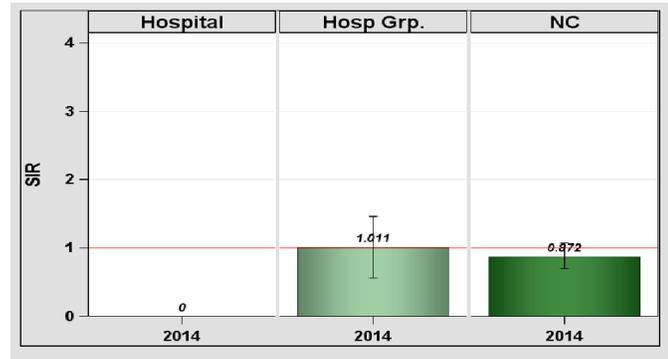


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

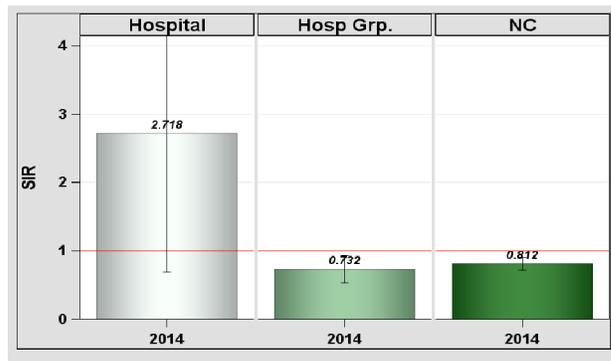


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	1.1	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

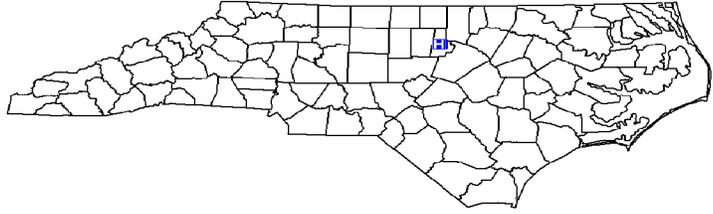
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Select Specialty Hospital-Durham, Durham, Durham County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital
 Admissions in 2014: 305
 Patient Days in 2014: 9,296
 Total Number of Beds: 30
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.35
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.17



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

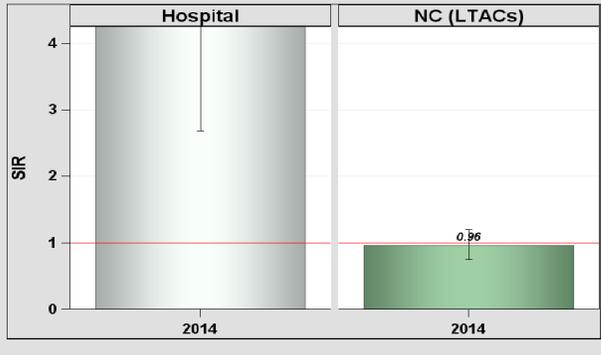


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	18	4.09	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	8	5.69	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

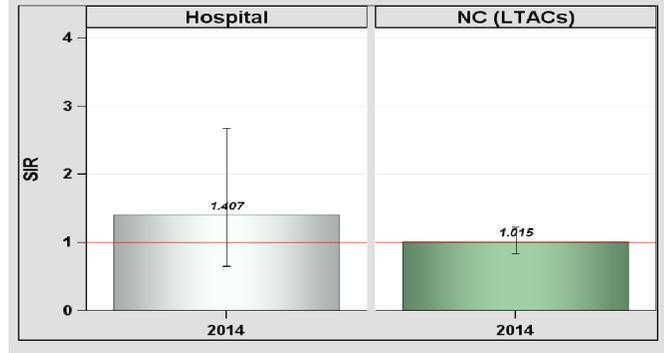


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

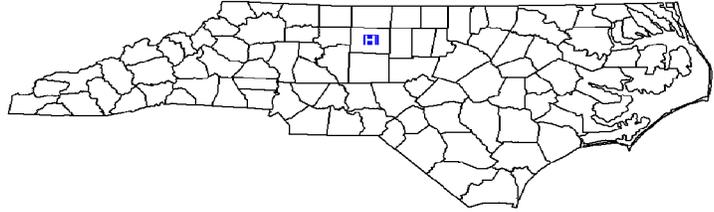
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Select Specialty Hospital-Greensboro, Greensboro, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Long-term Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	353
Patient Days in 2014:	9,347
Total Number of Beds:	30
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	0.45
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.50



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

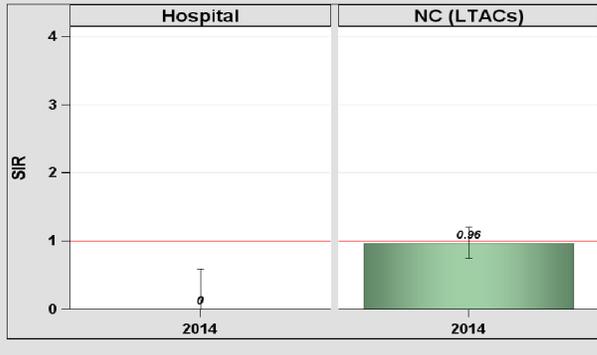


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	5.05	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infection than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	9.32	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

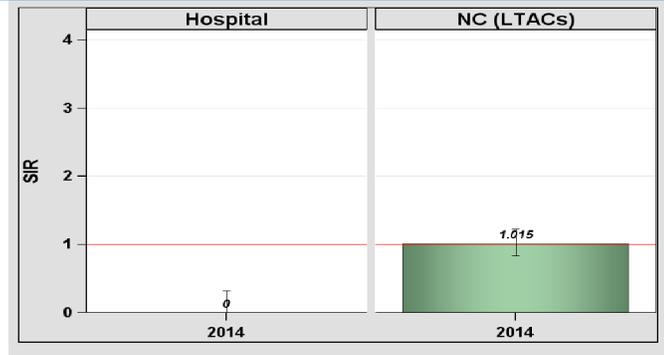


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

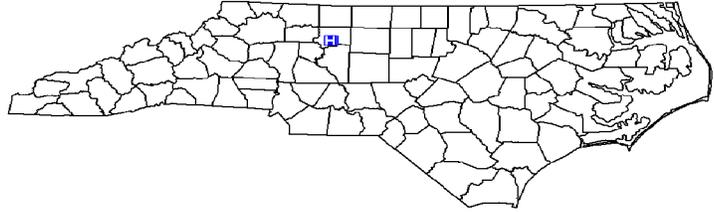
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Select Specialty Hospital-Winston Salem, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Long-term Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	387
Patient Days in 2014:	11,462
Total Number of Beds:	42
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	0.35
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.83



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

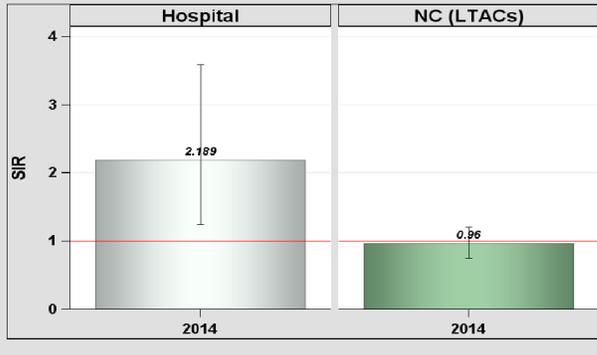


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	14	6.39	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Rate not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

	# Observed	# Predicted	Comparison to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	37	13.78	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

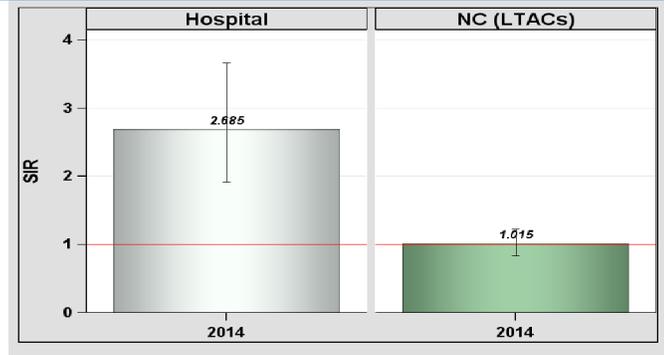


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

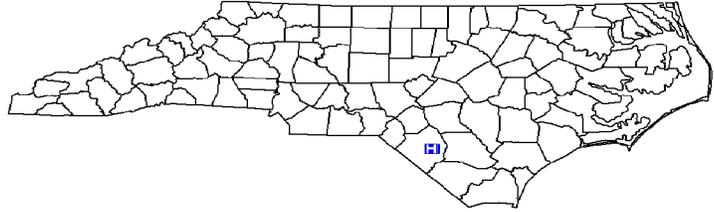
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Southeastern Regional Medical Center, Lumberton, Robeson County

2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2013: 16,793
 Patient Days in 2013: 77,437
 Total Number of Beds: 319
 Number of ICU Beds: 18
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.63



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

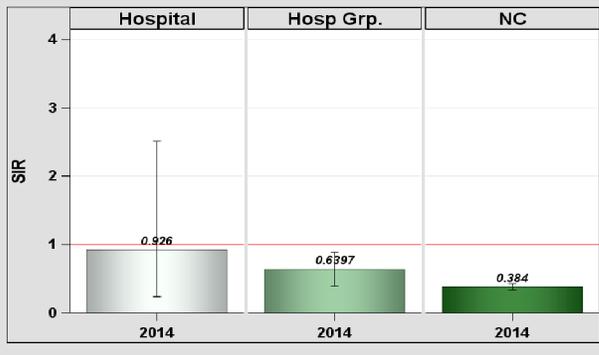


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	3	3.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	3.44	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

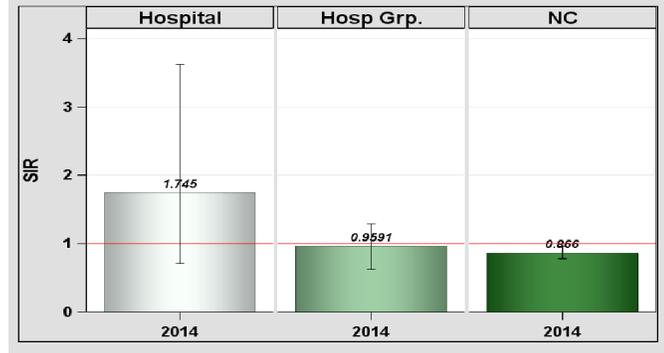


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

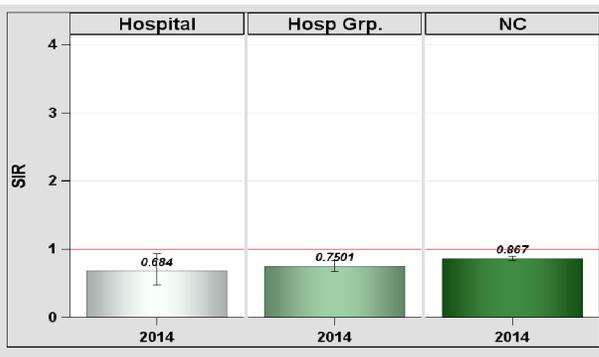


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	36	52.67	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Southeastern Regional Medical Center, Lumberton, Robeson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

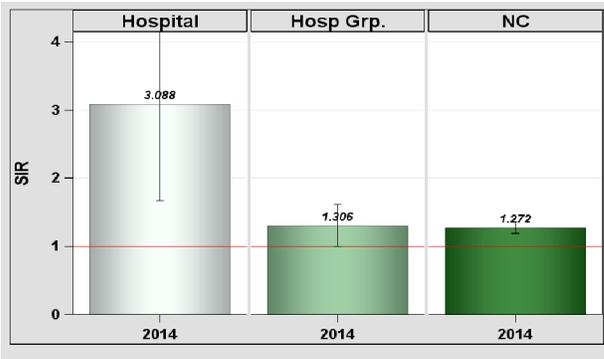


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	12	3.89	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.61	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

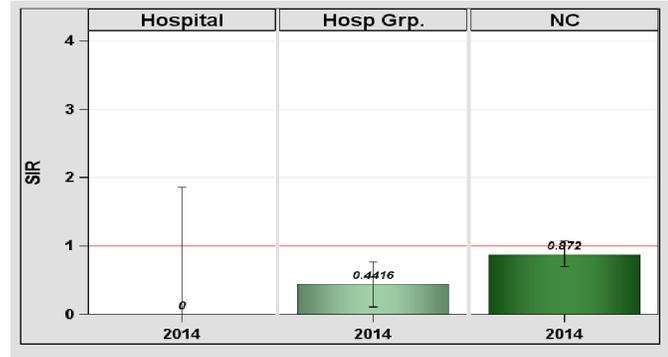


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

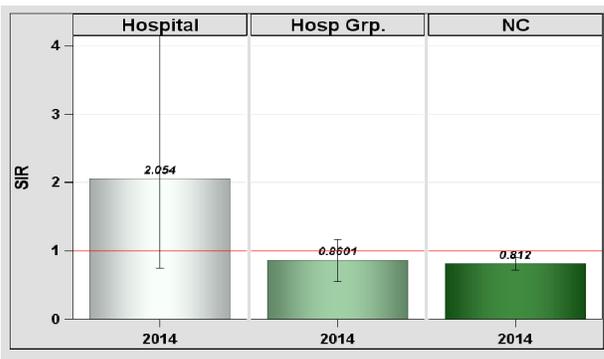


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	5	2.43	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Stanly Regional Medical Center, Albemarle, Stanly County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,032
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,778
 Total Number of Beds: 109
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.75
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.69



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

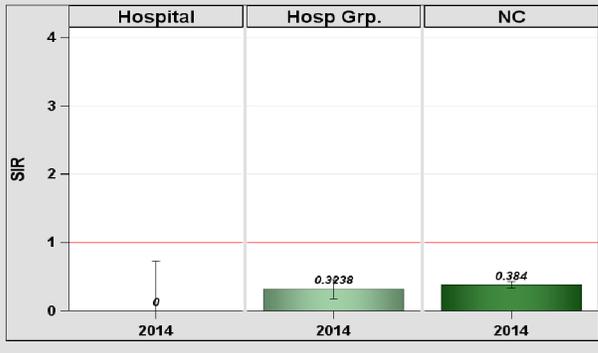


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.37	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.64	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

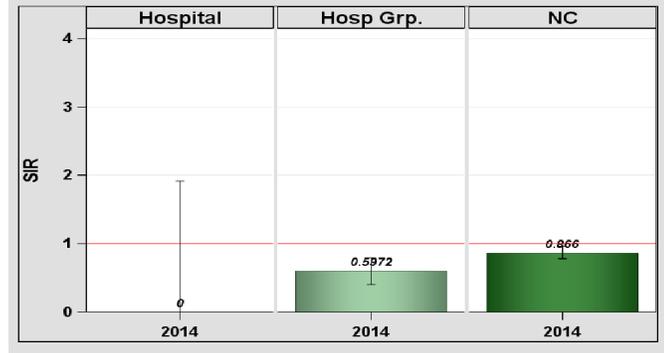


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

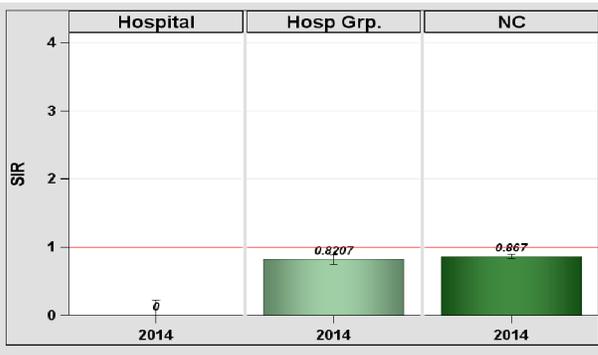


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	7.41	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Stanly Regional Medical Center, Albemarle, Stanly County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

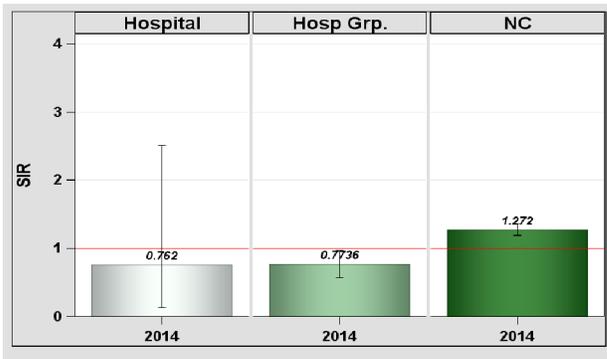


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.62	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.2	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

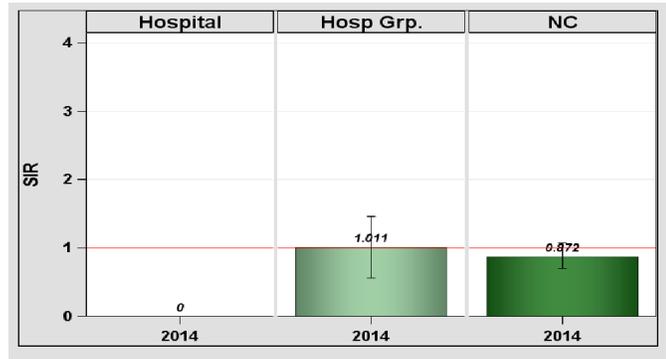


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

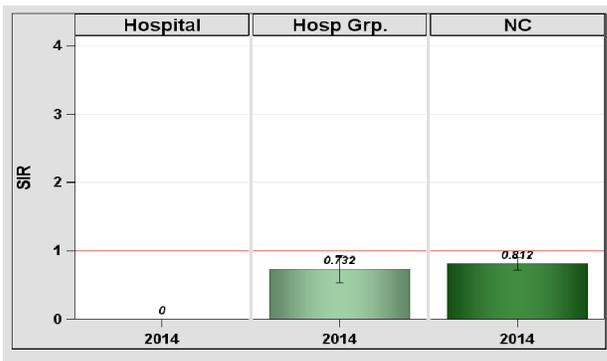


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.46	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

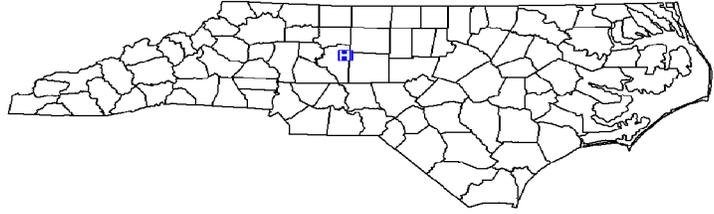
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center, Thomasville, Davidson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,826
 Patient Days in 2014: 25,093
 Total Number of Beds: 149
 Number of ICU Beds: 11
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.34



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

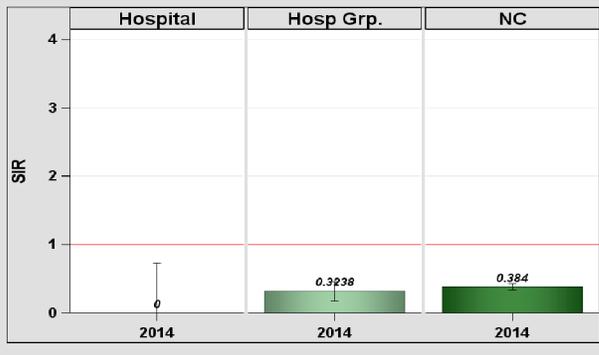


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.41	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	1.56	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

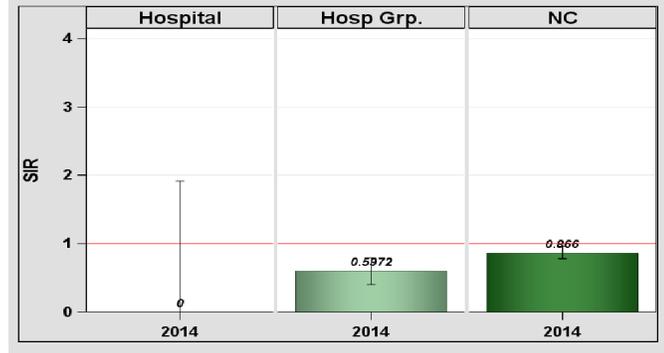


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

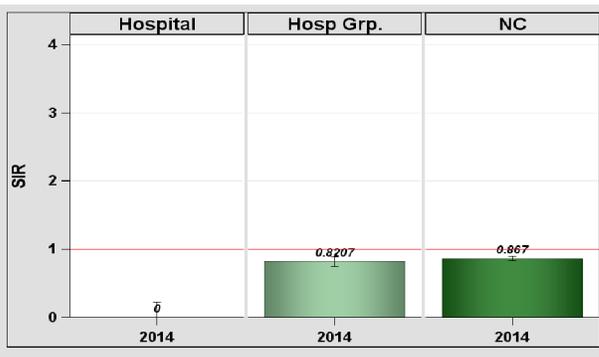


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	12.45	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center, Thomasville, Davidson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

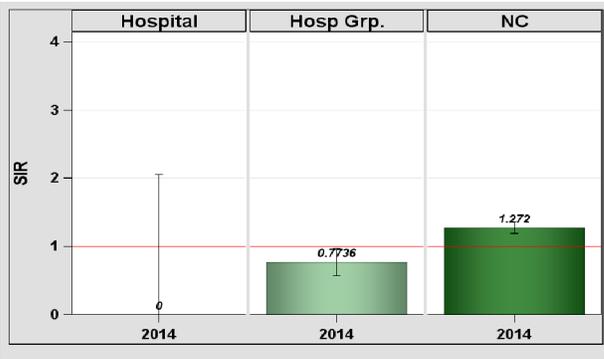


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.46	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.1	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

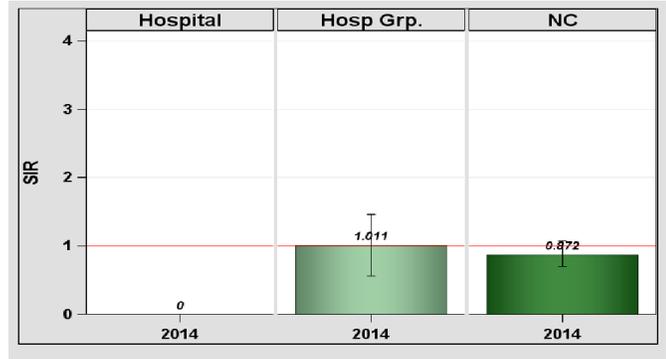


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

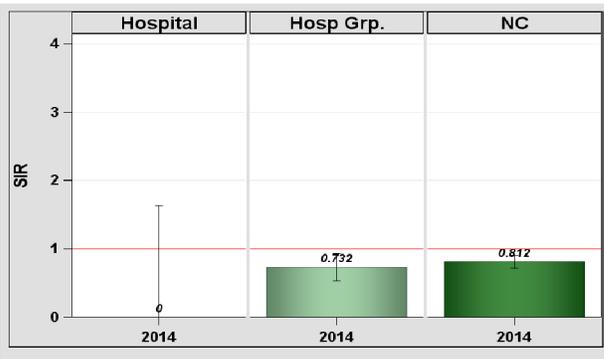


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.84	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

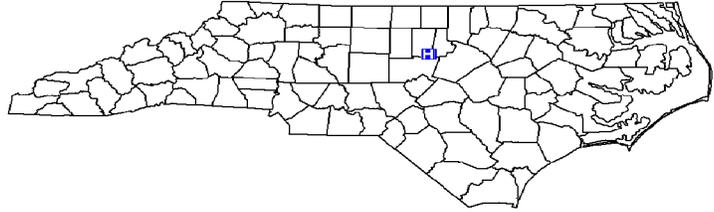
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

UNC Health Care, Chapel Hill, Orange County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 41,667
 Patient Days in 2014: 269,713
 Total Number of Beds: 860
 Number of ICU Beds: 171
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 5.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.64



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

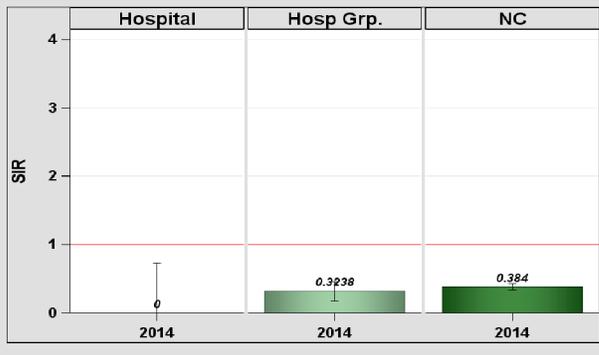


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	39	77.78	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	26.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

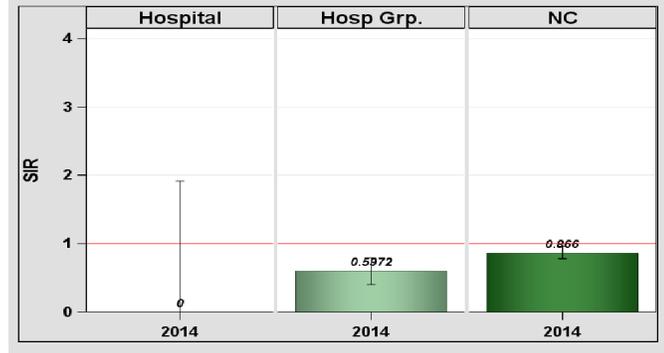


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

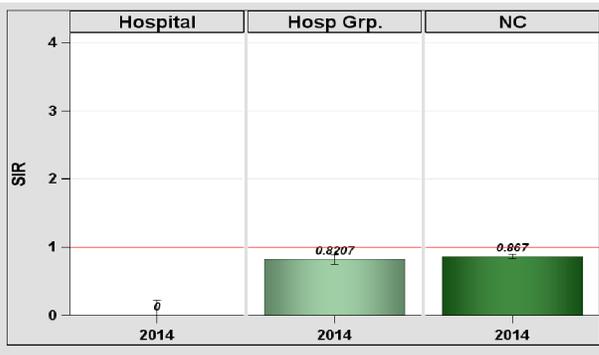


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	222	227.82	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 UNC Health Care, Chapel Hill, Orange County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

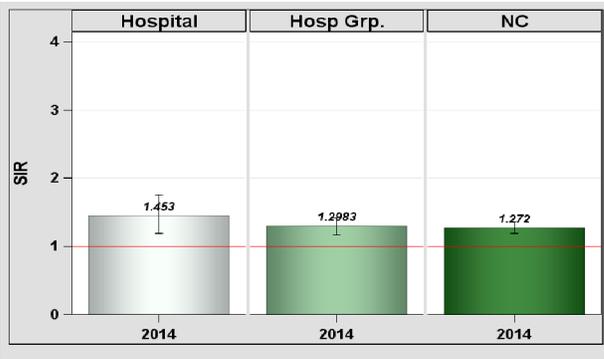


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	103	70.86	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	10	8.34	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

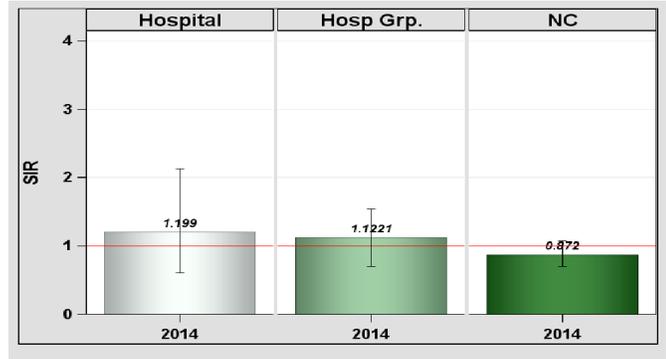


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

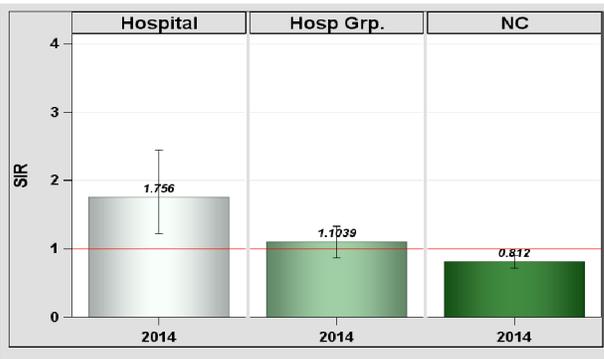


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	32	18.22	Worse

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

UNC Health Care is pleased that our rates of all reported healthcare-associated infections are statistically similar to similarly-sized hospitals despite care in a tertiary referral hospital for highly vulnerable populations (e.g., organ transplant, HIV infected, cancer, severely burned, and very premature infants). NC residents should be aware that the reported information is NOT corrected for the severity of illness of the hospital's patients. UNC Health Care supports the need for the data presented in this report to be validated (i.e., demonstration by independent monitors that the submitted data is correct).

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Vidant Beaufort Hospital, Washington, Beaufort County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,185
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,662
 Total Number of Beds: 83
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.20



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

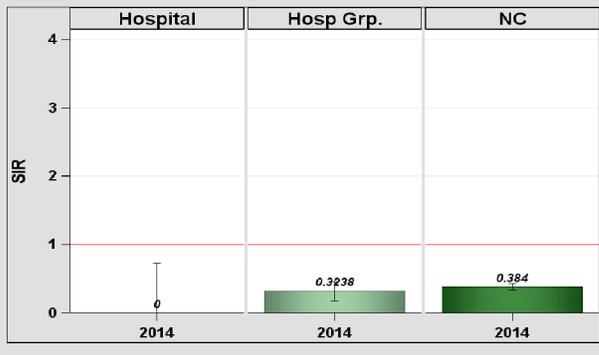


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.45	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	0.99	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

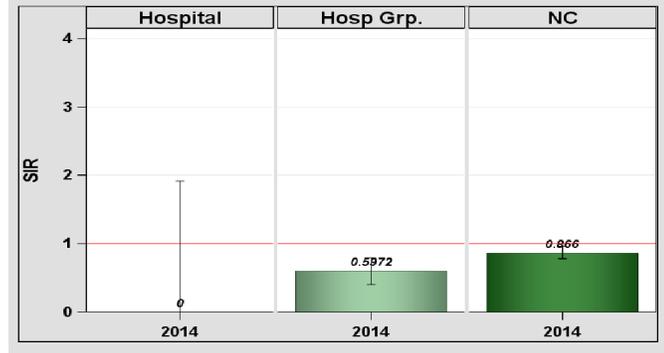


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

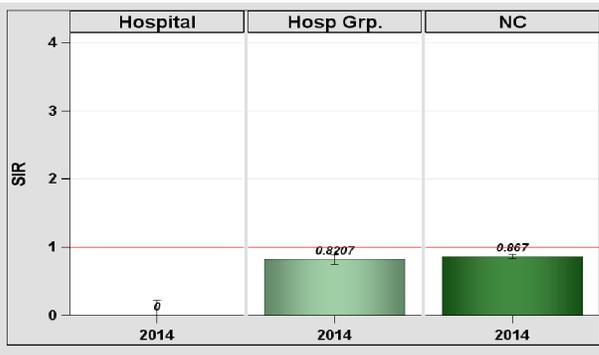


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	7.29	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Vidant Beaufort Hospital, Washington, Beaufort County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

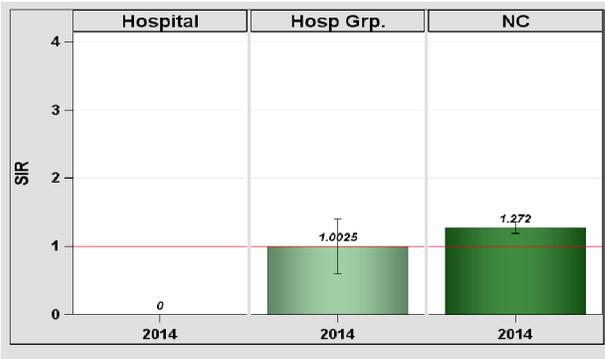


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	0.48	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.38	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

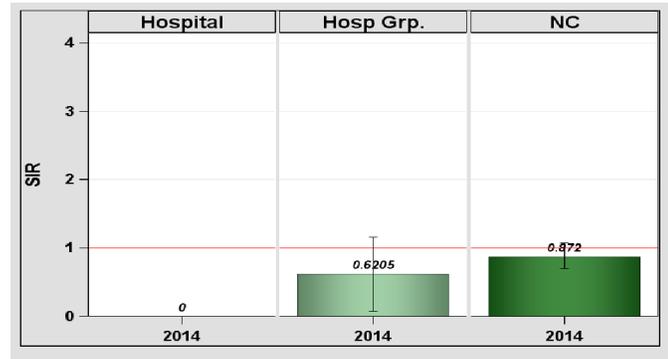


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

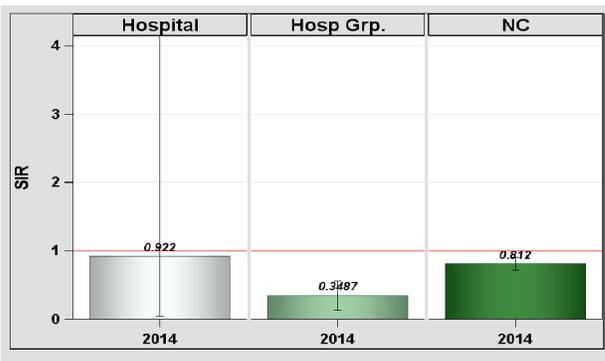


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	1.08	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Vidant Duplin Hospital, Kenansville, Duplin County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,550
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,822
 Total Number of Beds: 72
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.39



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

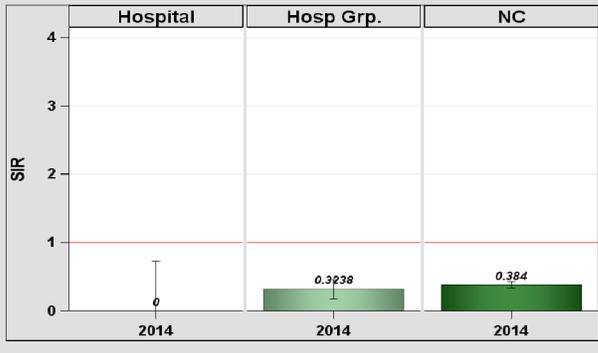


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.47	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.87	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

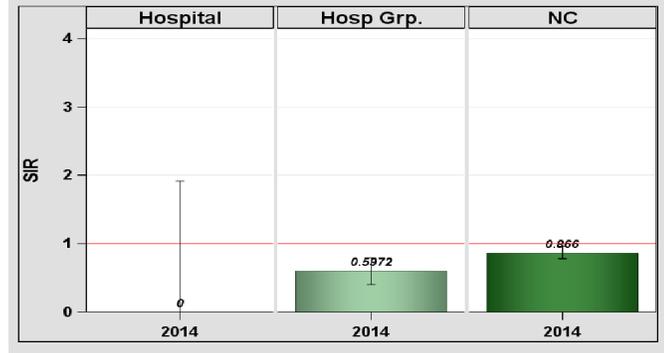


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

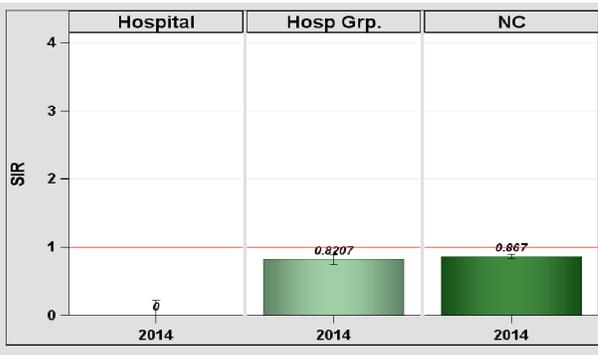


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	10.71	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Vidant Duplin Hospital, Kenansville, Duplin County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

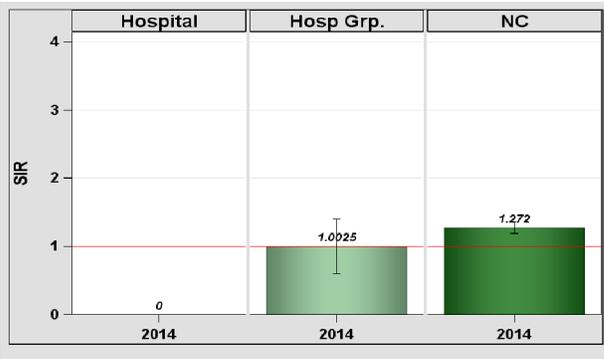


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	0.5	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.13	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

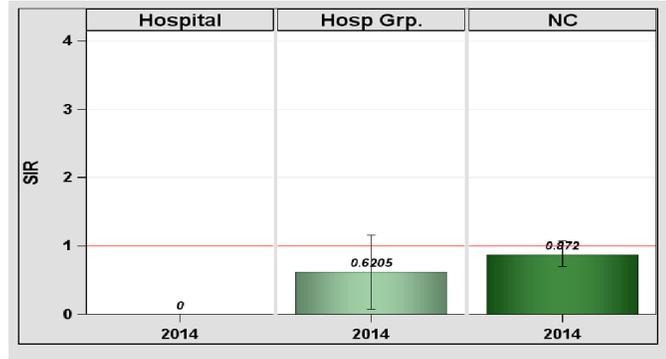


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

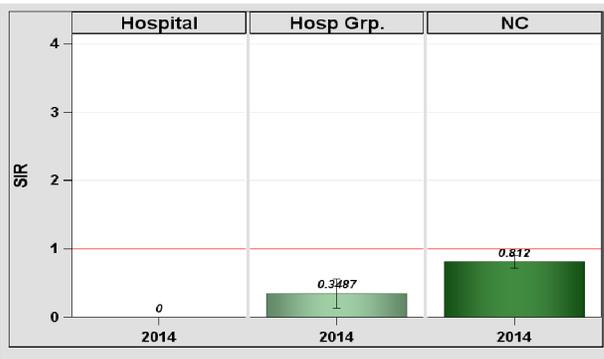


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.11	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 4,101
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,575
 Total Number of Beds: 117
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.85



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

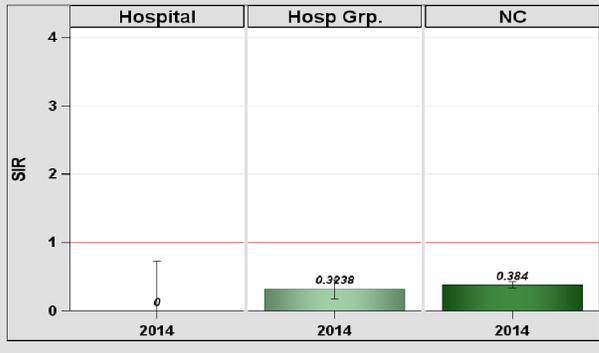


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.57	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

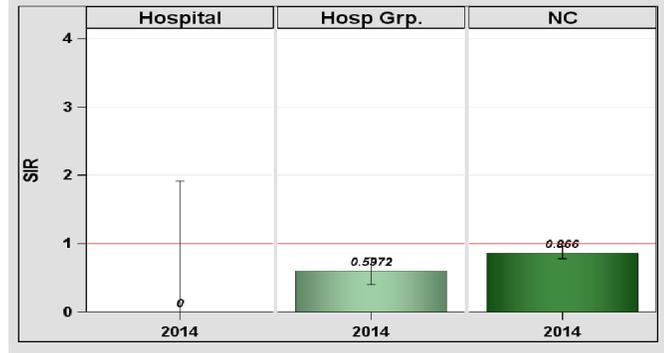


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

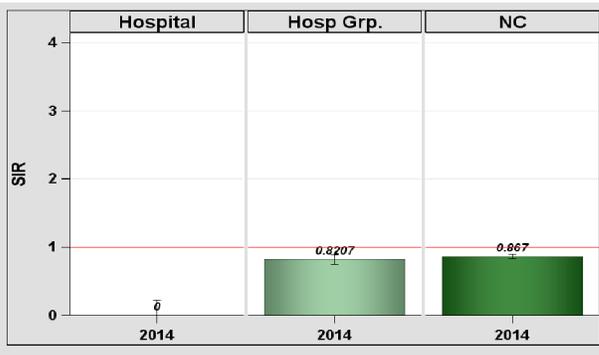


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	10.73	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

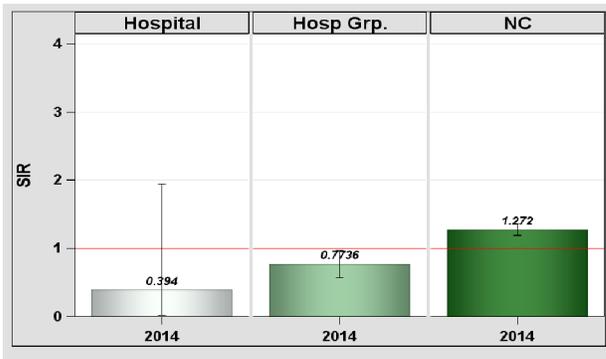


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	2.54	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.3	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

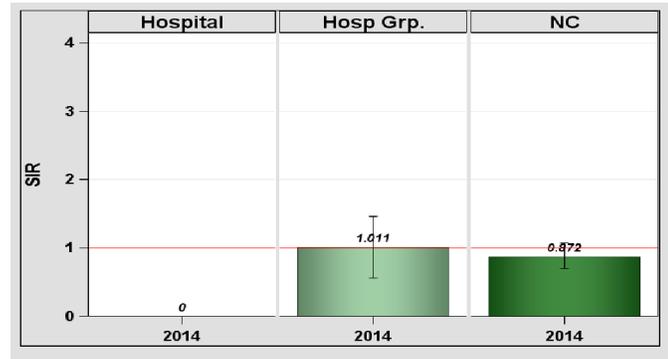


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

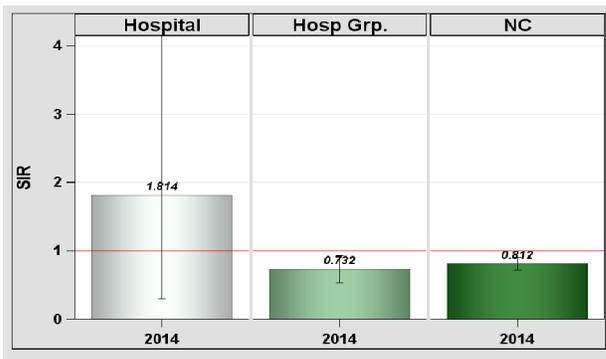


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	2	1.1	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Vidant Medical Center, Greenville, Pitt County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 42,399
 Patient Days in 2014: 258,875
 Total Number of Beds: 909
 Number of ICU Beds: 164
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 5.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.55



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

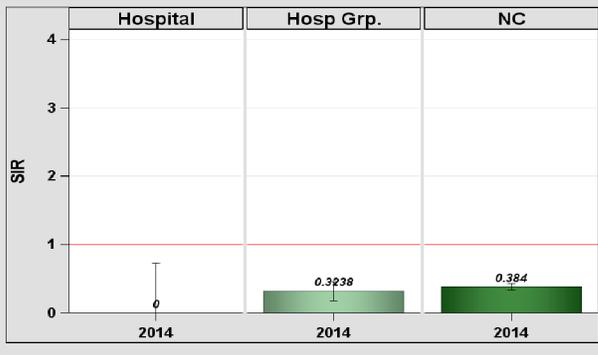


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	10	44.38	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	25.59	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

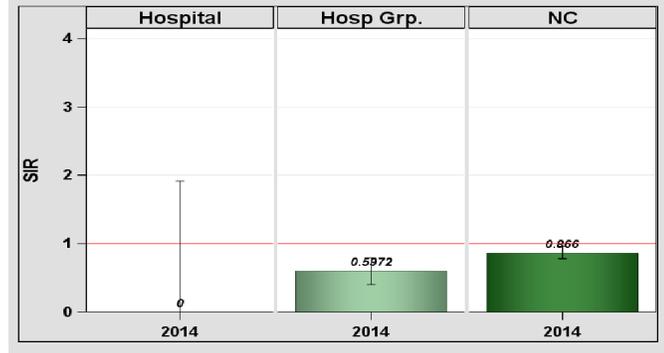


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

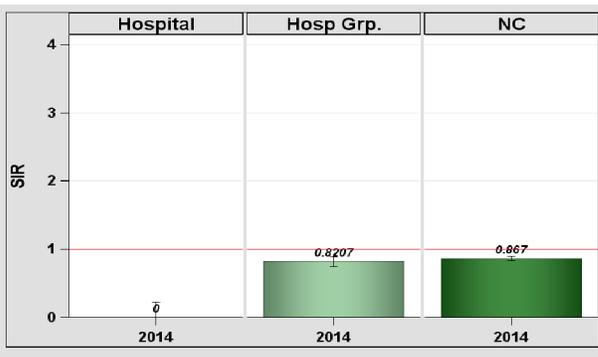


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	161	160.8	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Vidant Medical Center, Greenville, Pitt County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

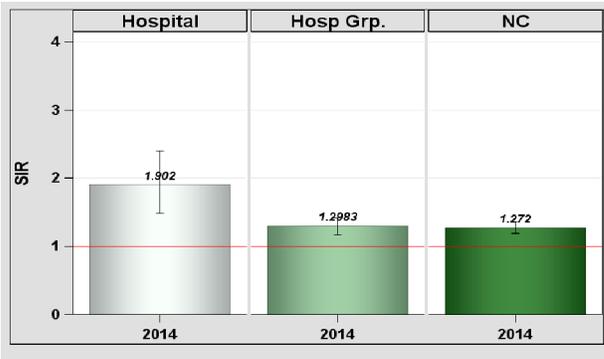


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	66	34.7	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	2.92	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

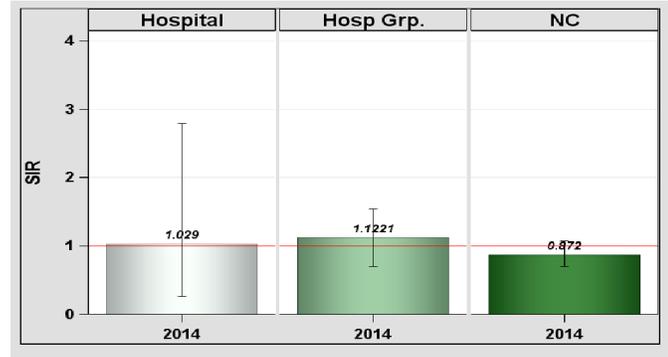


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

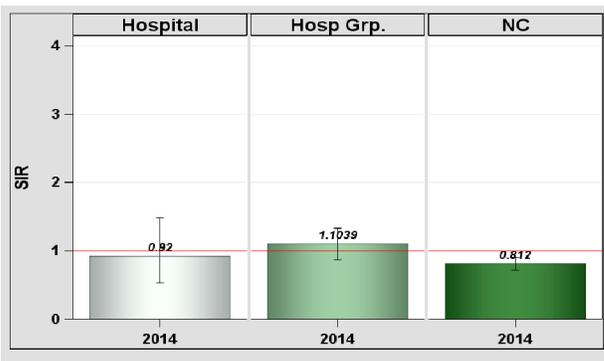


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	15	16.3	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The infection rates above reflect our initiatives to make patient care at Vidant Medical Center safe for all of our patients, and those efforts are ongoing.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie, Hertford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 4,264
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,681
 Total Number of Beds: 90
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.11



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

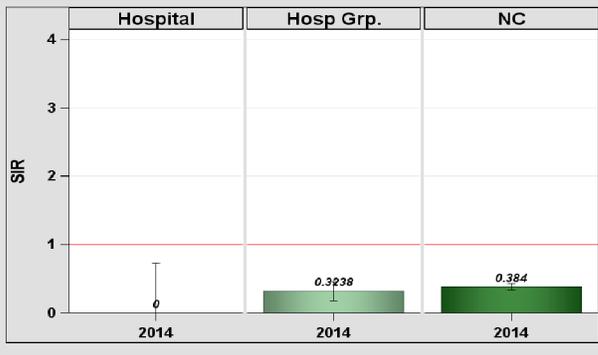


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.74	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

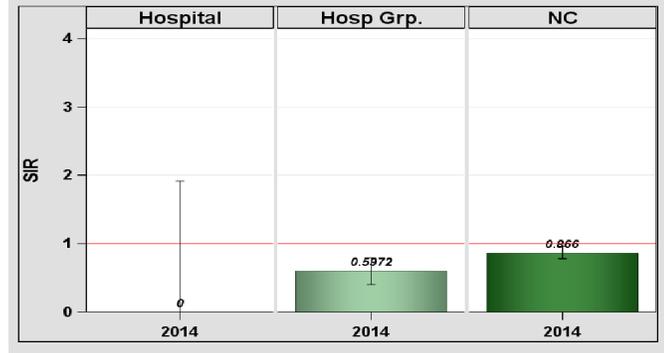


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

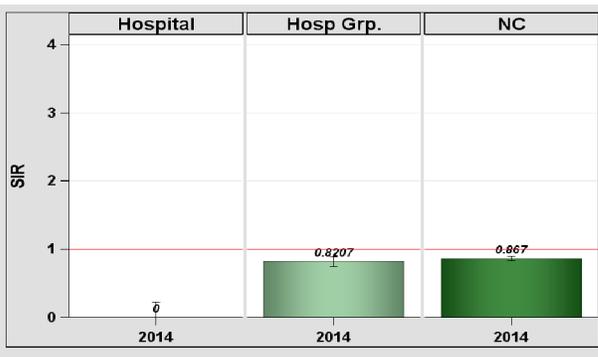


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	8.72	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie, Hertford County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

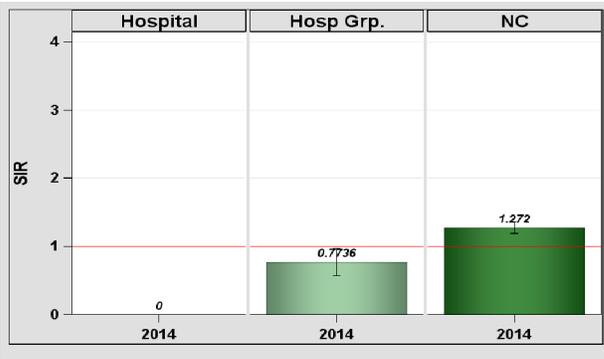


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	4	0.99	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.28	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

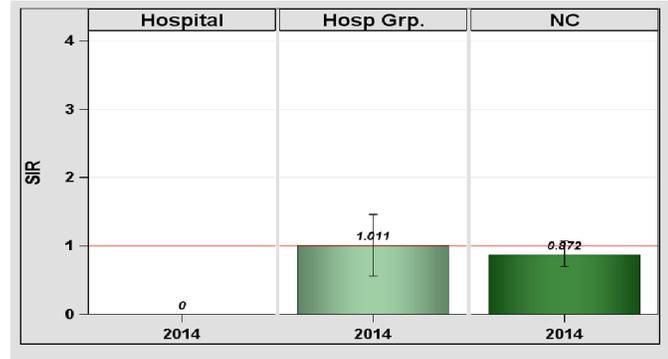


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

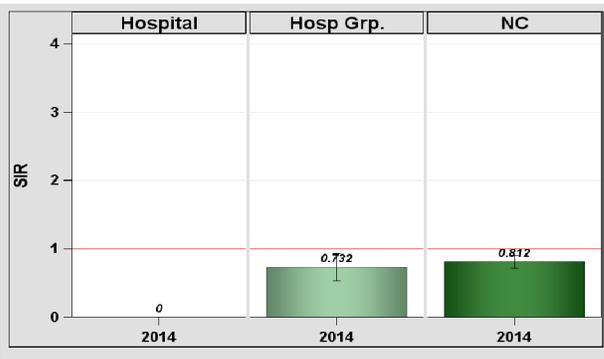


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	0.82	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wake Forest Baptist Health-Davie Medical Center, Mocksville, Davie County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 178
 Patient Days in 2014: 4,361
 Total Number of Beds: 20
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.40
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 2.00



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

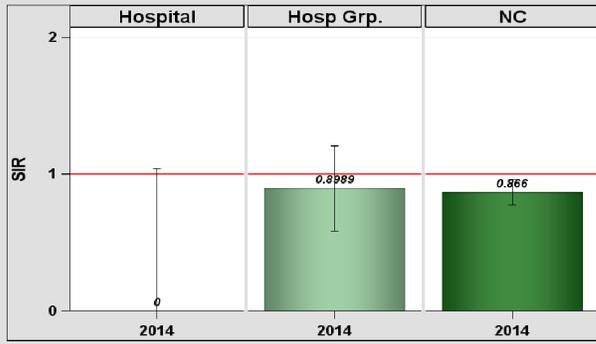


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	0.09	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.37	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

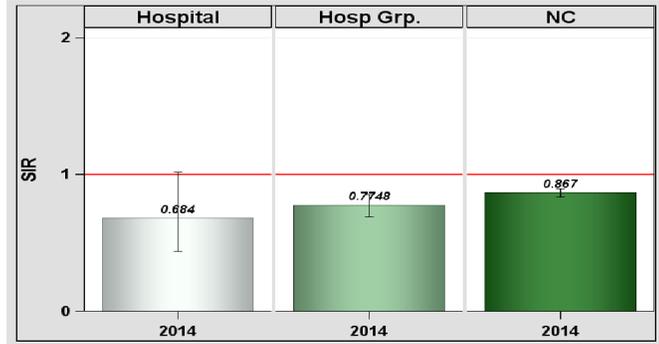


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Davie Medical Center does not report CLABSI, CAUTI, or SSI to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

NOTE FROM DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Davie Medical Center began reporting data to NHSN in July 2014. Refer to Section IV of the N.C. HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of March 12, 2015.

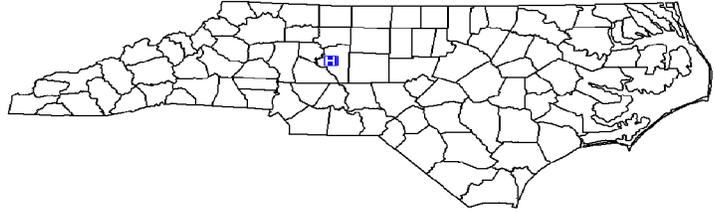
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 3,802
 Patient Days in 2014: 10,688
 Total Number of Beds: 85
 Number of ICU Beds: 21
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.60
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.71



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

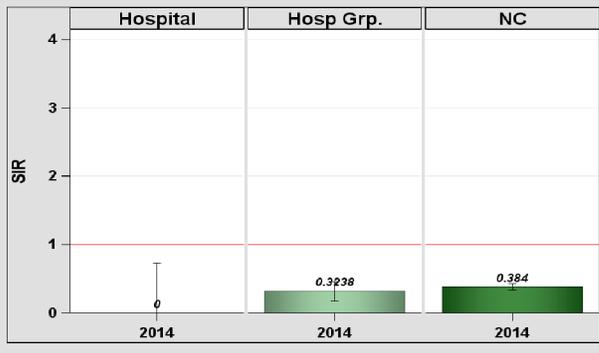


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.53	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	0.52	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

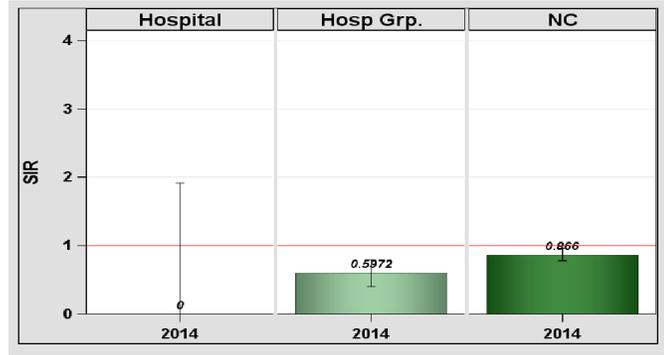


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

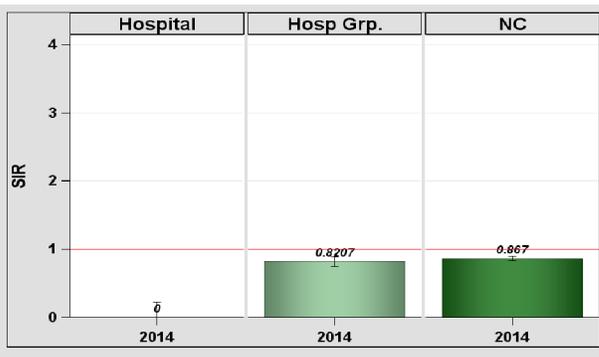


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	5.24	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

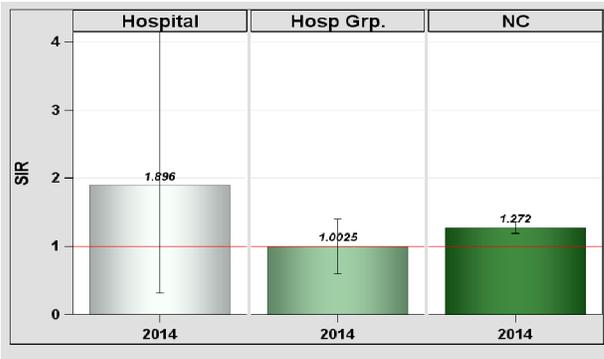


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.05	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0.15	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

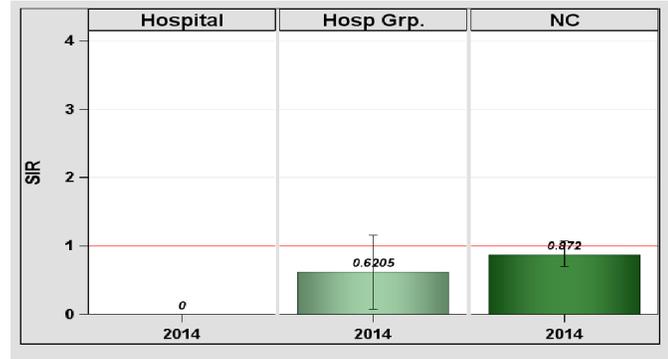


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

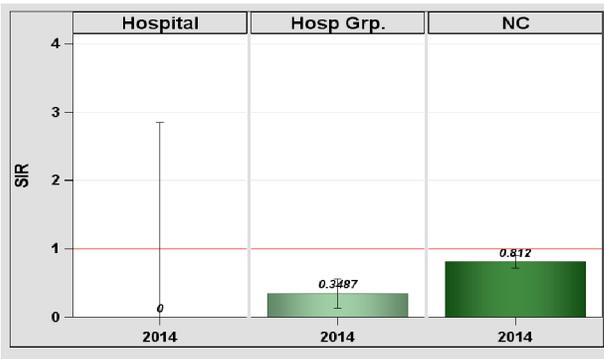


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	1.05	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

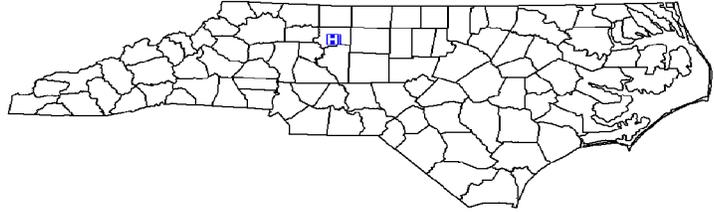
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Admissions in 2014: 36,363
 Patient Days in 2014: 228,293
 Total Number of Beds: 885
 Number of ICU Beds: 176
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 5.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.56



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

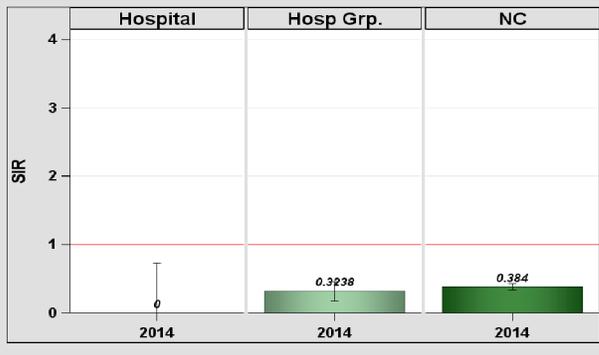


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	19	52.17	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	25	31.35	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

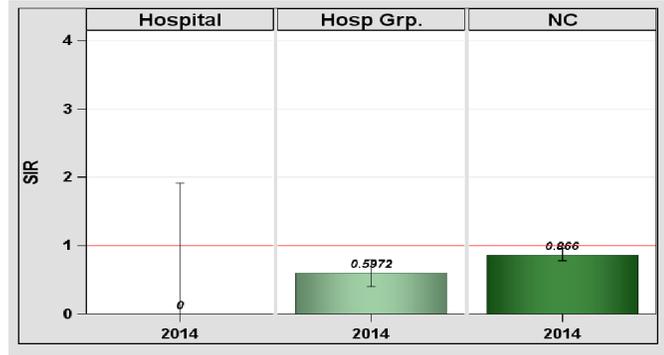


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

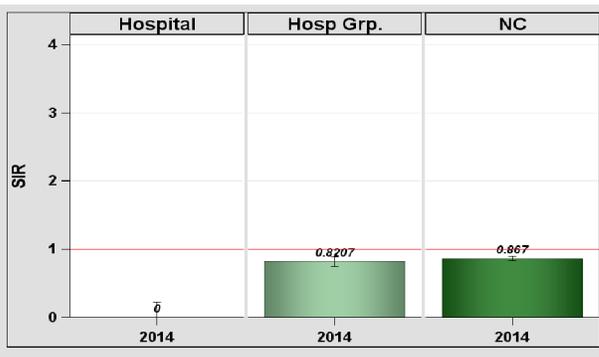


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	238	183.6	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there was not enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

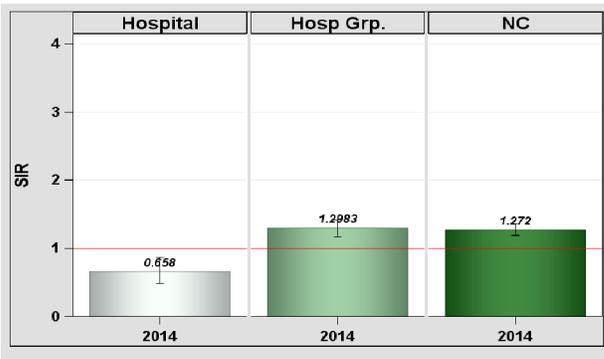


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	47	71.41	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	2.49	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

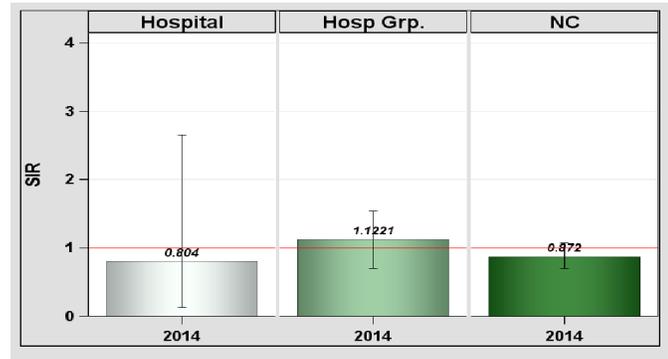


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

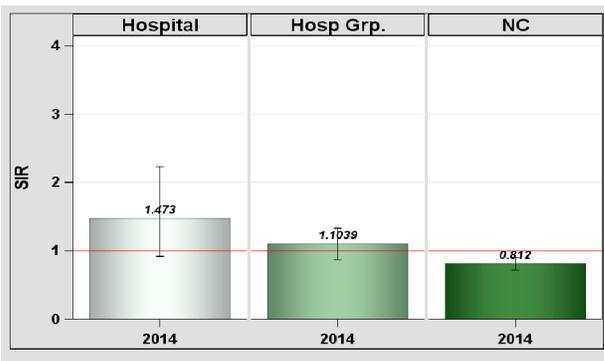


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	20	13.58	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Wake Forest Baptist Health continually strives to provide a safe environment for patients, their families and our community. In response to the C. difficile rate (CDI LabID), Wake Forest Baptist Health is reinforcing appropriate infection prevention measures (e.g., proper hand hygiene, environmental cleaning, and appropriate isolation of patients), and has launched several comprehensive pilot programs in high risk patients (e.g. medical ICU) to address this issue.

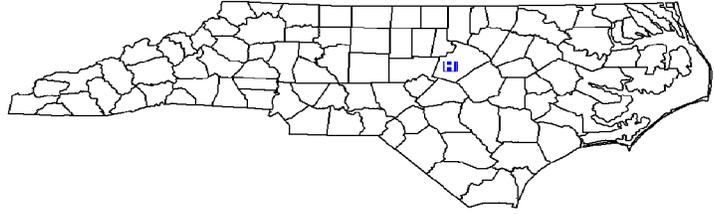
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

WakeMed Cary Hospital, Cary, Wake County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 12,150
 Patient Days in 2014: 46,024
 Total Number of Beds: 176
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.57



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

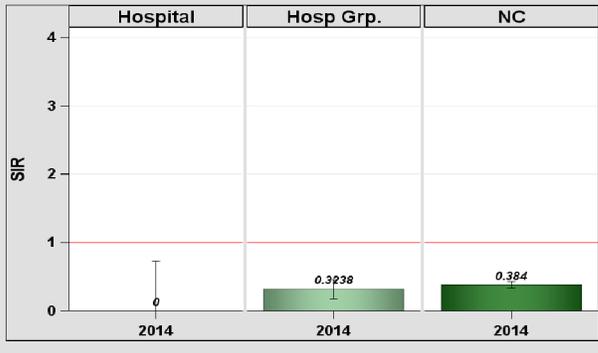


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	1.54	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2.18	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

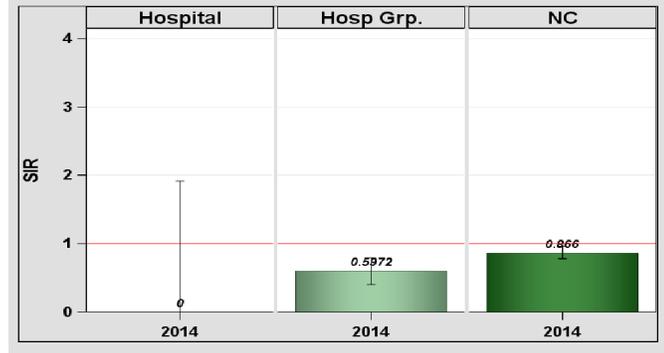


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

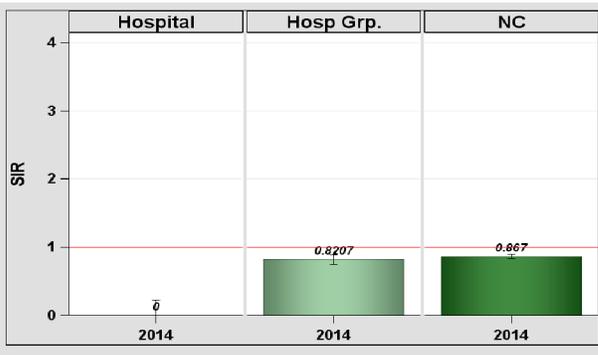


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	27.77	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 WakeMed Cary Hospital, Cary, Wake County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

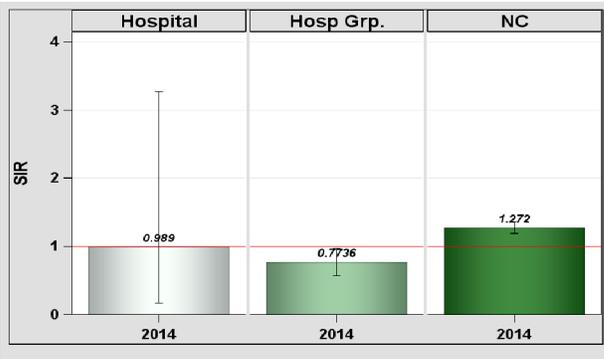


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.02	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.23	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

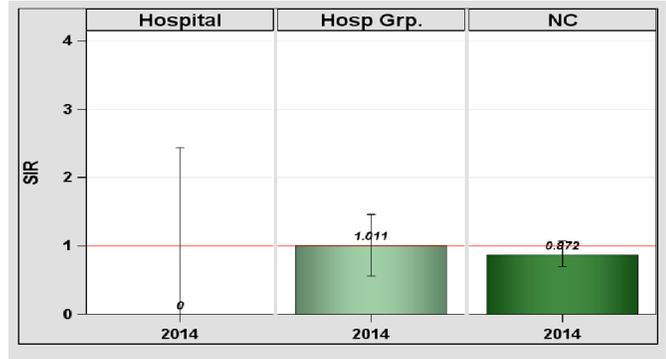


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

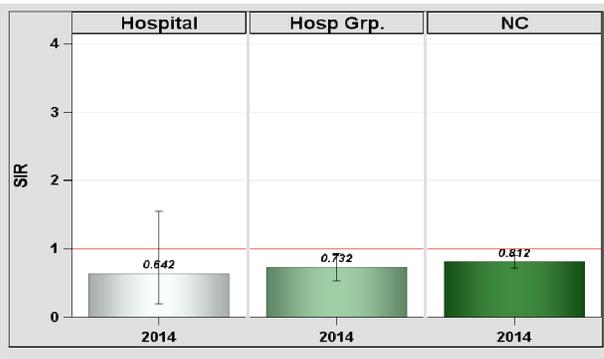


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	4	6.23	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

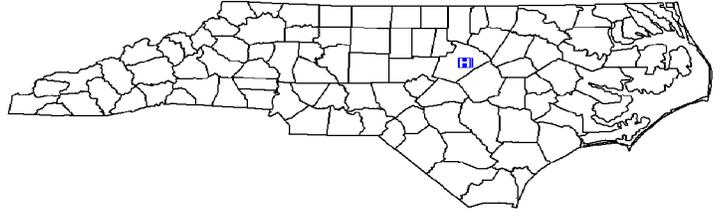
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

WakeMed, Raleigh, Wake County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	Graduate
Admissions in 2014:	36,001
Patient Days in 2014:	167,356
Total Number of Beds:	626
Number of ICU Beds:	134
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	7.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.12



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

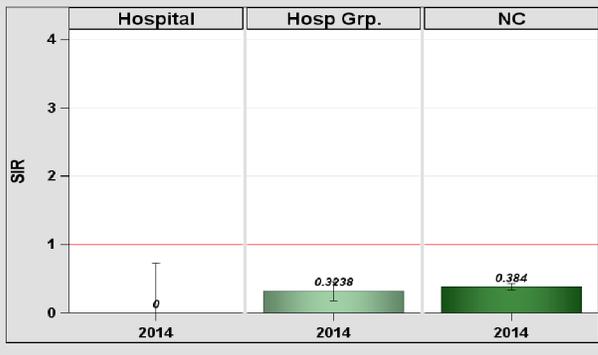


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	15	38.65	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	14	10.49	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

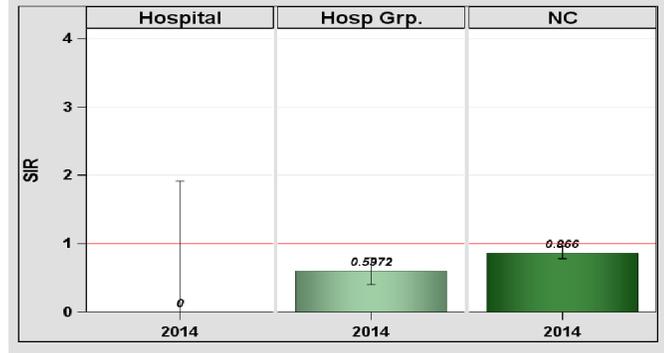


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

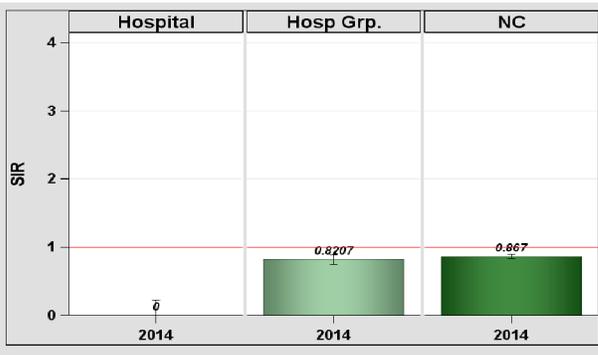


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	80	116.54	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

WakeMed, Raleigh, Wake County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

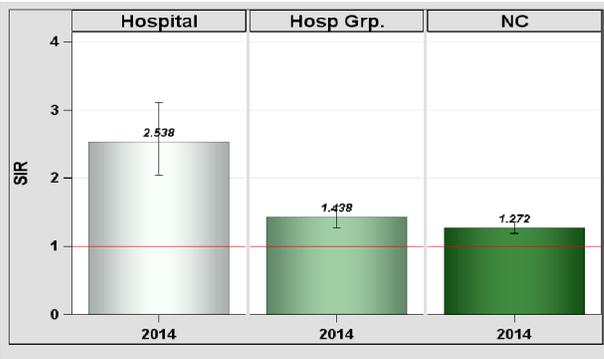


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	88	34.68	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	2.71	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

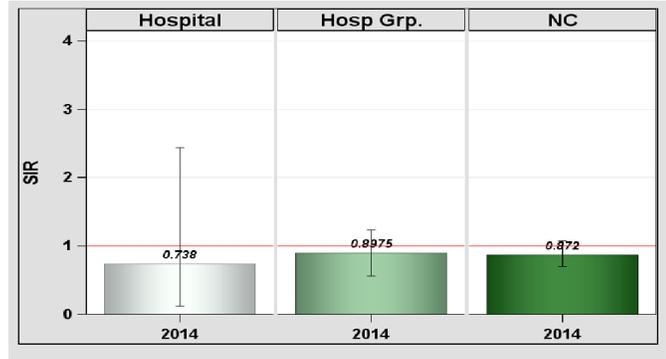


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

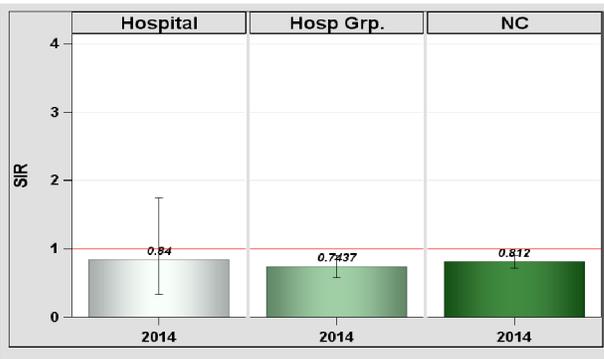


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	6	7.15	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 12,016
 Patient Days in 2014: 52,285
 Total Number of Beds: 284
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 2.13
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.75



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

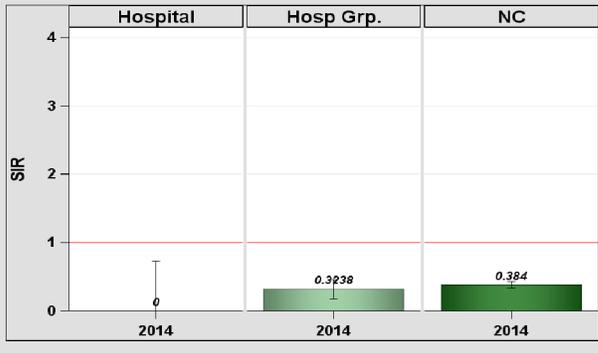


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	1	5.4	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	3.36	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

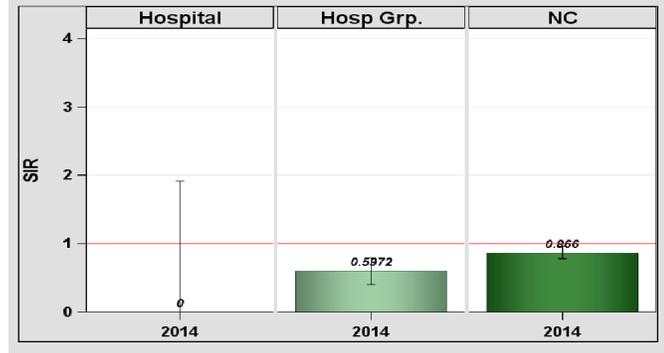


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

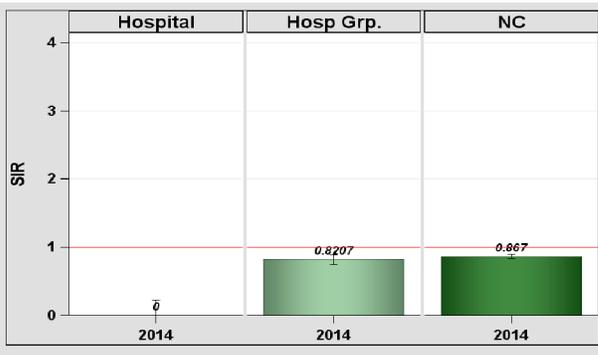


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	19	30.12	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

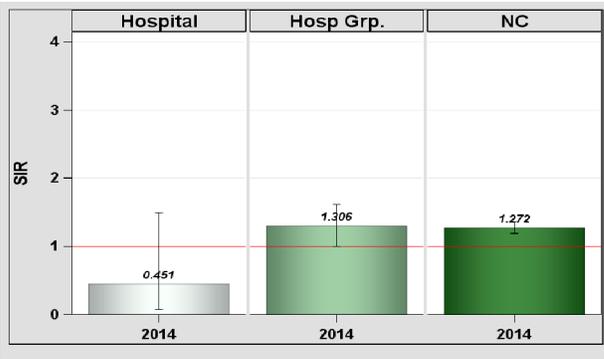


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	4.44	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1.8	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

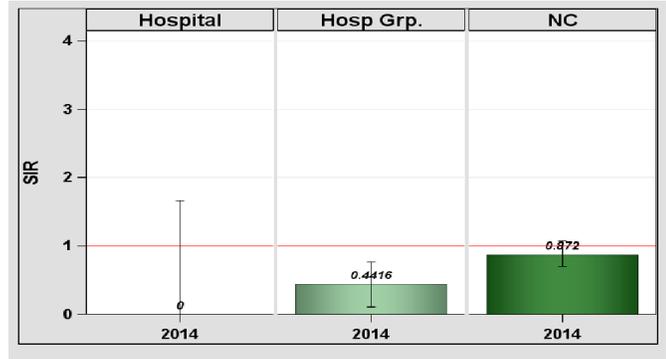


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

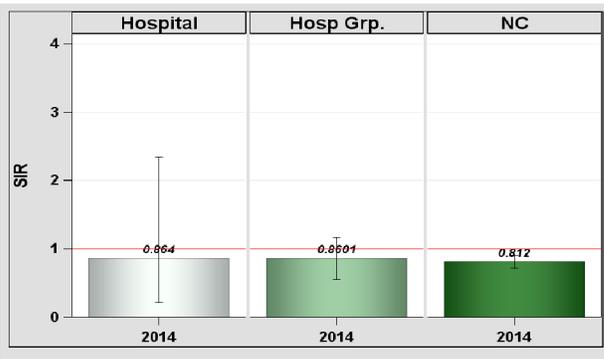


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	3.47	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

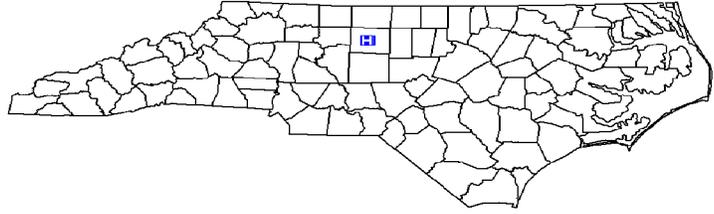
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wesley Long Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 9,563
 Patient Days in 2014: 40,786
 Total Number of Beds: 175
 Number of ICU Beds: 20
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.00
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.57



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

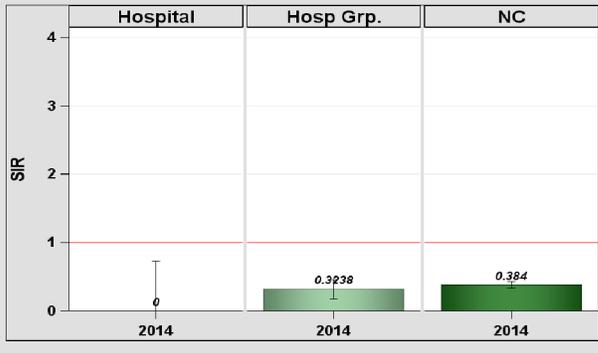


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	2.55	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2.14	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

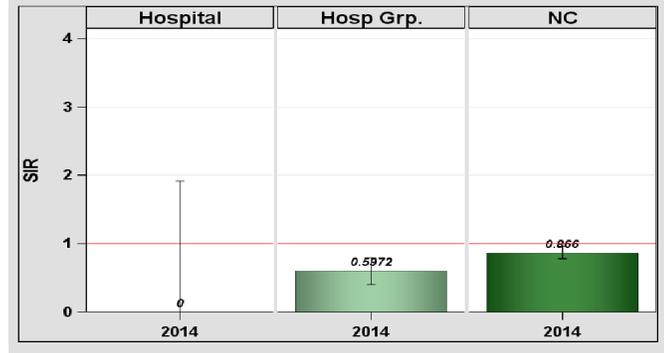


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

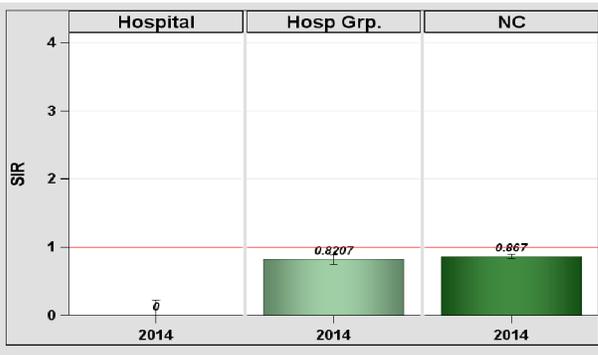


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	29	28.88	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Wesley Long Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

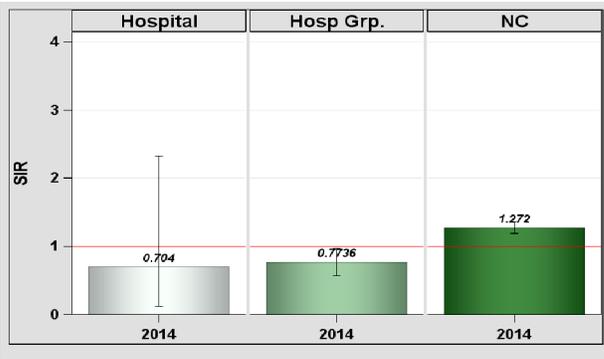


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.84	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.54	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

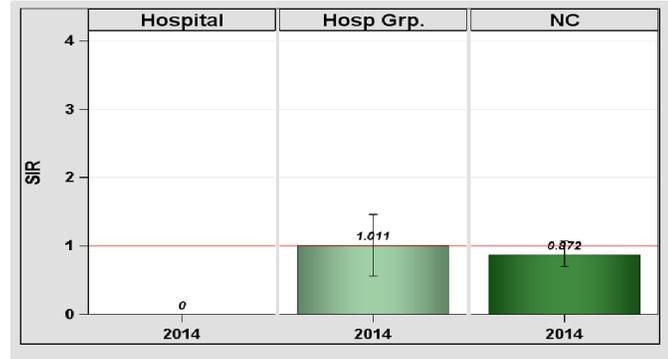


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

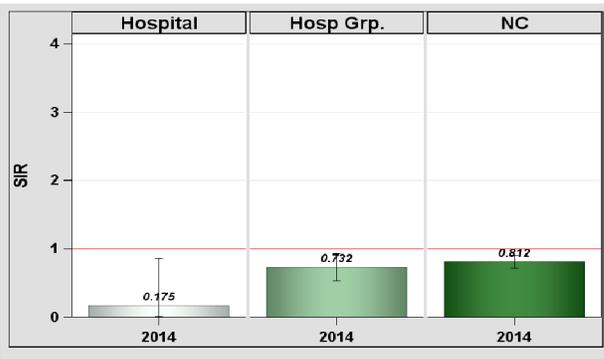


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	1	5.71	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

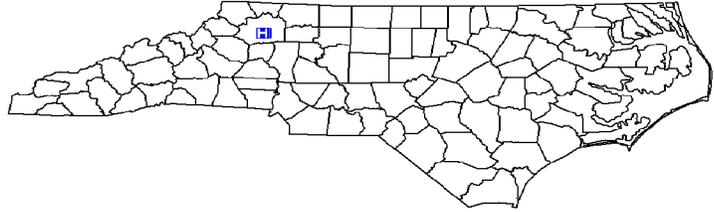
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 5,617
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,327
 Total Number of Beds: 130
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 0.38
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 0.29



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

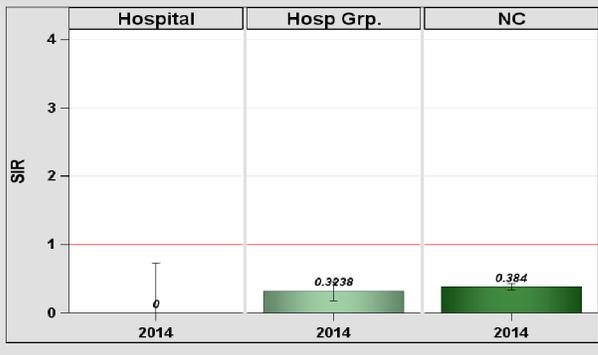


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.55	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	1.16	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

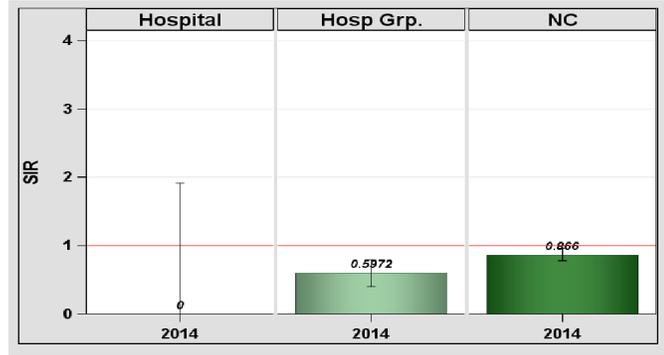


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

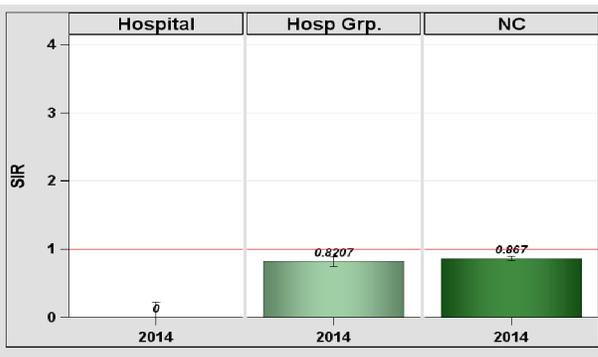


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	9.88	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

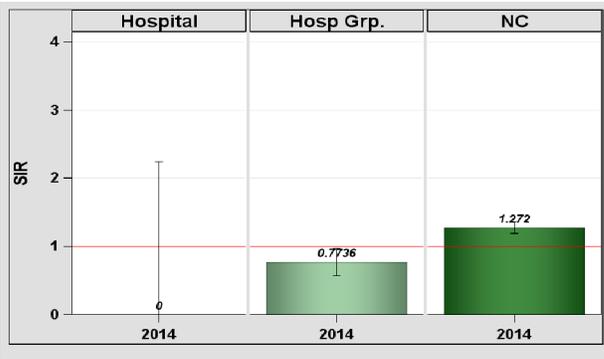


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	1.33	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

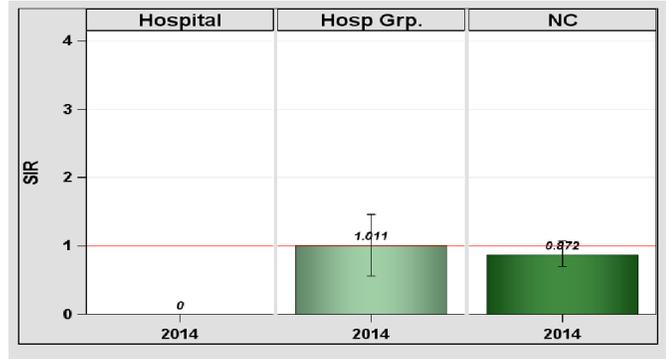


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

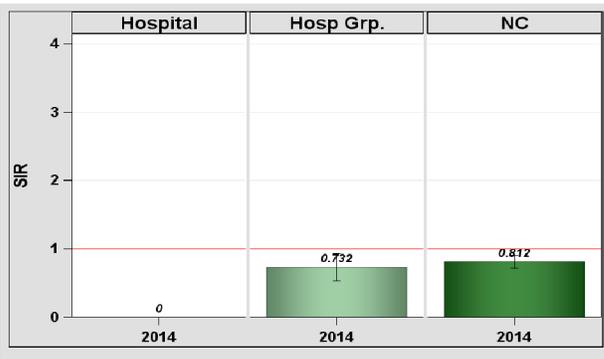


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.41	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Wilkes Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Wilson Medical Center, Wilson, Wilson County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Admissions in 2014: 6,572
 Patient Days in 2014: 27,460
 Total Number of Beds: 145
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 FTE* Infection Preventionists: 1.50
 Number of FTEs* per 100 beds: 1.03



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

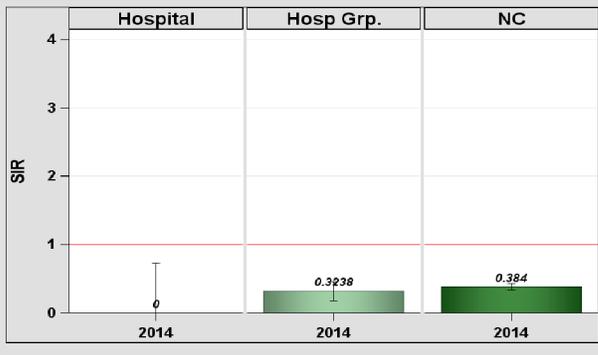


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.41	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	2	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

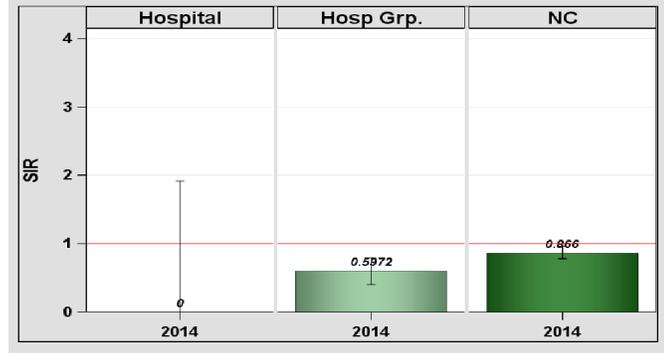


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

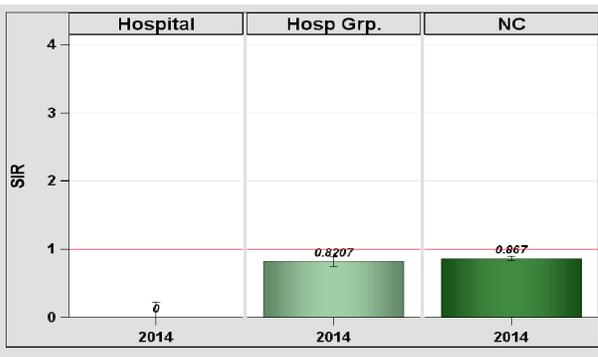


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	32	21.78	Worse

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Worse: More infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
 Wilson Medical Center, Wilson, Wilson County

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

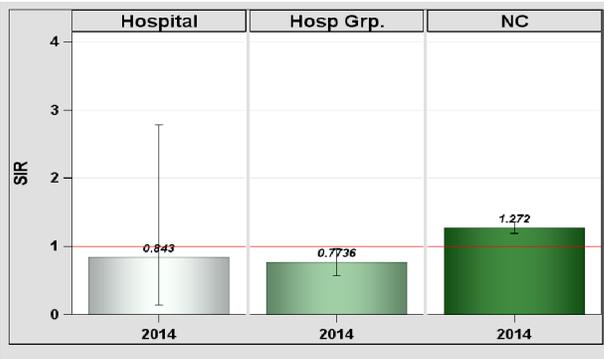


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	2	2.37	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	0.87	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

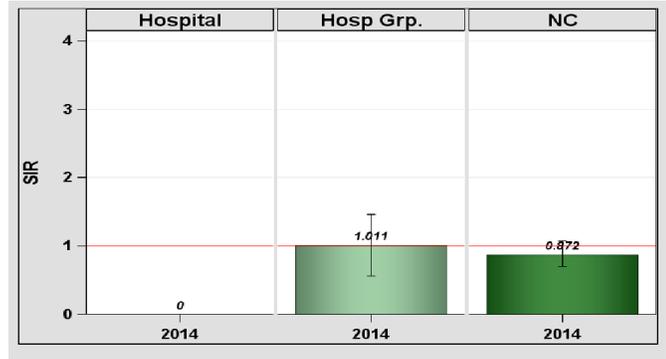


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

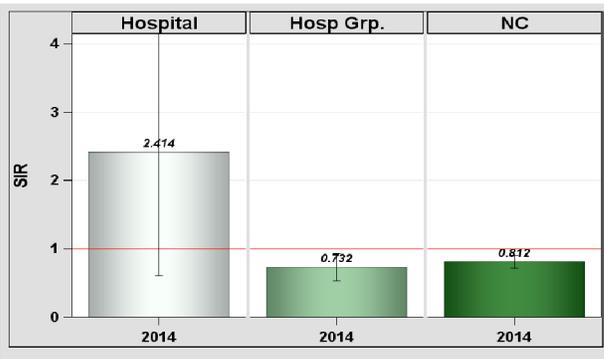


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	3	1.24	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

In 2013, Wilson Medical Center changed the laboratory method for testing C. difficile to a more sensitive molecular test. As expected, the increase in sensitivity of this test resulted in more positive C. difficile reported in 2013. Not all hospitals have converted to this advanced testing method.

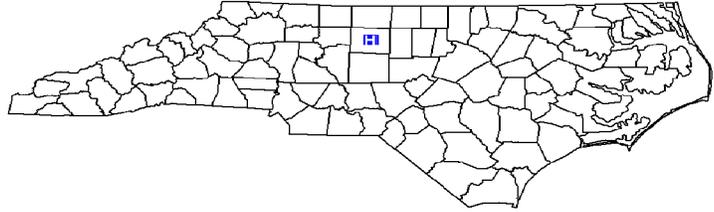
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

Women's Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital - Women's
Medical Affiliation:	No
Admissions in 2014:	11,809
Patient Days in 2014:	44,011
Total Number of Beds:	134
Number of ICU Beds:	40
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	1.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.75



*FTE = Full-time equivalent

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

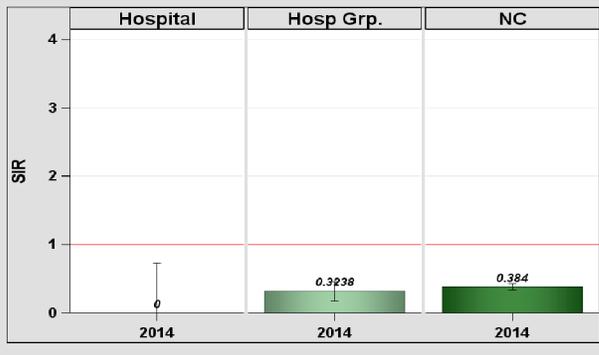


Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	4.1	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <50 central line days or <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted MRSA LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	1.56	Same

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

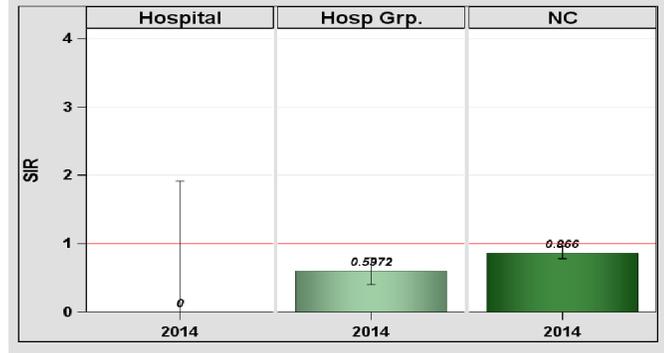


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

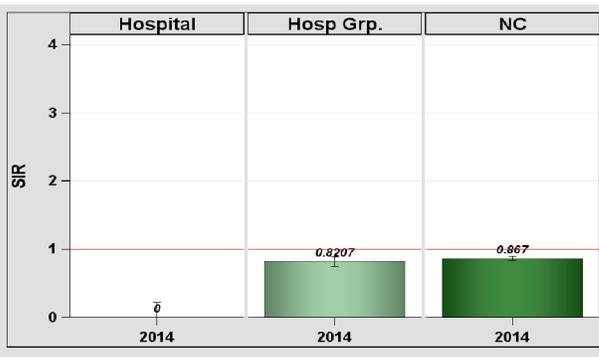


Table 3. Number of Observed and Predicted CDI LabID Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Location	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	12.89	Better

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
 Note: SIR not calculated if <1 predicted infection.
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?
 Better: Fewer infections than predicted by the national baseline experience

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014
Women's Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County**

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

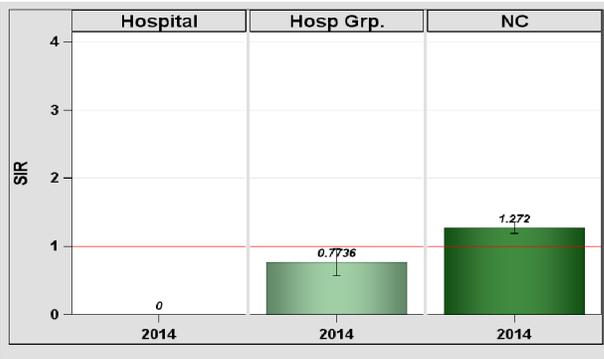


Table 4. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections, Jan-Dec 2014.

Type of Unit	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Total for Reporting Units	0	0.25	No Conclusion

Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <50 catheter days or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Abdominal hysterectomies), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	1.65	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

Same: About the same number of infections as predicted by the national baseline experience

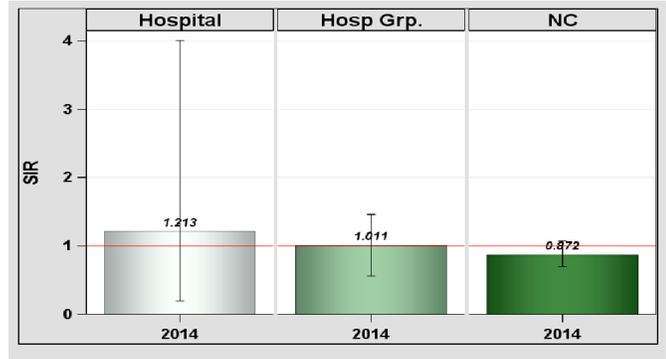


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

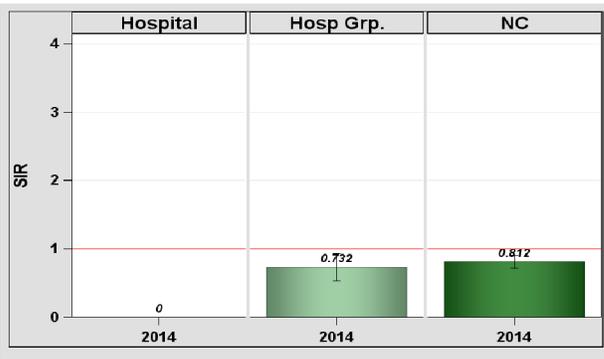


Table 6. Number of Observed and Predicted SSI Infections (Colon surgeries), Jan-Dec 2014.

Procedure Type	# Observed	# Predicted	Compared to national baseline
Colon surgery	0	0.05	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: SIR=Standardized Infection Ratio. SIR is calculated by #Observed/#Predicted.
Note: SIR not calculated if <20 inpatient surgeries or <1 predicted infection.
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

How does this hospital compare to the national baseline experience?

No Conclusion: Data were reported, but there wasn't enough information to make a reliable comparison

Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Acute care hospital	A hospital that provides acute medical care due to illness, injury or following surgery to patients hospitalized for a brief period of time.
ASA Class	Anesthesiologist's pre-operative assessment of the patient's physical condition, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists' (ASA) Classification of Physical Status. 1. Normally healthy patient 2. Patient with mild systemic disease 3. Patient with severe systemic disease that is not incapacitating 4. Patient with an incapacitating systemic disease, constant threat to life 5. Patient not expected to survive for 24 hours with or without the operation
Bacteremia	Bloodstream infection (BSI).
Beds	The number of staffed beds in a facility or patient care location. This may be different from licensed beds.
Catheter days	A daily count of the number of patients with an indwelling urinary catheter. For example, one patient with an indwelling catheter in place for two days or two patients with indwelling catheters in place for one day each would both result in two catheter days. This number is used when presenting rates of catheter-associated urinary tract infections.
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection	Urinary tract infection (UTI) that occurs in a patient who had an indwelling urinary catheter in place within the 48-hour period before the onset of the UTI.
Central line	A catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin that ends near the heart. It is used to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests. Also known as a central venous catheter.
Central line-associated bloodstream infection	A bloodstream infection (BSI) that occurs in a patient who had a central line within the 48-hour period before the onset of the BSI and is not related to an infection at another site.
Central line days	A daily count of the number of patients with a central line. For example, one patient with a central line in place for two days or two patients with central lines in place for one day each would both result in two central line days. This number is used when presenting rates of central line-associated bloodstream infections.
Device days	A daily count of the number of patients with a specific device (<i>e.g.</i> , central line, umbilical catheter, ventilator, or urinary catheter) in the patient care location. For example, one patient with a device in place for two days or two patients with devices in place for one day each would both result in two device days. This number is used when presenting rates of infections associated with devices.
Full-time equivalent	The equivalent of one person working full time for one year: 8 hour per day at 5 days per week for 52 weeks per year = 2080 hours per year
Hand hygiene	A general term that applies to routine hand washing, antiseptic hand wash, antiseptic hand rub, or surgical hand antisepsis. <i>Routine hand washing</i> is the use of clean water and non-antimicrobial soap to remove germs, soil and other debris from the hands. <i>Antiseptic hand washing</i> is the use of water and antimicrobial soap to remove or kill germs on the hands.
Hand hygiene (cont)	<i>Antiseptic hand rub</i> is the use of alcohol-based hand rubs to remove or destroy susceptible

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	germs from the hands. Antiseptic hand rubs are less effective when hands are visibly dirty and against some viruses.
	<i>Surgical hand antisepsis</i> is the use of water, antimicrobial soap, and a brush to remove or kill germs and takes 2-6 minutes to complete as both hands and forearms are cleaned. Water and non-antimicrobial soap can also be used but must be followed with an alcohol-based surgical hand scrub.
Healthcare-associated infections	Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are infections caused by a wide variety of common and unusual bacteria, fungi, and viruses that occur during the course of receiving medical care.
Inpatient rehabilitation facility	A facility that provides rehabilitation services after injury, illness, or surgery. These may be free-standing facilities or specialized units within a hospital.
Intensive care unit	A nursing care area that provides intensive observation, diagnosis, and therapeutic procedures for adults and/or children who are critically ill. Also referred to as critical care unit.
Laboratory-identified <i>Clostridium difficile</i>	A positive laboratory test result for <i>Clostridium difficile</i> .
Laboratory-identified Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) bacteremia	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> cultured from blood specimens that is oxacillin-resistant, ceftazidime-resistant, or methicillin-resistant by standard susceptibility testing methods, or by a laboratory test that is FDA-approved for MRSA detection from isolated colonies.
Long term acute care hospital	A hospital that provides acute medical care due to illness, injury or following surgery but the average length of patient stay is greater than 25 days.
Medical affiliation	Affiliation with a medical school. There are four categories: <i>Major</i> - Facility has a program for medical students and post-graduate medical training. <i>Graduate</i> - Facility has a program for post-graduate medical training (i.e., residency and/or fellowships). <i>Undergraduate</i> - Facility has a program for medical students only. <i>No</i> - Hospital not affiliated with a medical school.
Patient days	A daily count of the number of patients in the patient care location during a specified time period.
Rate	Describes the speed with which disease or events occur. The number of diseases or events per unit of time.
Standardized infection ratio	A ratio of observed to expected (or predicted) numbers of events that is adjusted for selected risk factors.
Surgical site infection	Infection that occurs after surgery, in the part of the body where the surgery took place.
Umbilical catheter	Long, thin plastic tubes that travel from the stump of a newborn baby's umbilical cord into the large vessels near the heart.
Urinary catheter	A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a closed collection system.
Validity (data)	The extent to which reported cases of a disease or event correspond accurately to cases of a disease or event that actually occurred.

APPENDIX B. Acronyms

ACH	Acute care hospital (short-term)
ASA	American Society of Anesthesiologists
CAUTI	Catheter-associated urinary tract infection
CCME	Carolinas Center for Medical Excellence
CCU	Critical care unit
CDB	Communicable Disease Branch
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDI, <i>C. diff</i>	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>
CI	Confidence interval
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CLABSI	Central line-associated bloodstream infection
CRE	Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DPH	Division of Public Health
HAI	Healthcare-associated Infections
ICU	Intensive care unit
IPs	Infection preventionists
IRF	Inpatient rehabilitation facility
LTAC	Long-term acute care hospital
MRSA	Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
NCHA	North Carolina Hospital Association
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU	Neonatal intensive (critical) care unit
SIR	Standardized infection ratio
SSI	Surgical site infection
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i>

APPENDIX C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Tips

Appendix C1. Catheter (Central Line)-Associated Bloodstream Infections

Appendix C2. Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections

Appendix C3. Surgical Site Infections

Appendix C4. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Appendix C5. *Clostridium difficile*

FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about

“Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections”

(also known as “Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections”)

What is a catheter-associated bloodstream infection?

A “central line” or “central catheter” is a tube that is placed into a patient’s large vein, usually in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The catheter is often used to draw blood, or give fluids or medications. It may be left in place for several weeks. A bloodstream infection can occur when bacteria or other germs travel down a “central line” and enter the blood. If you develop a catheter-associated bloodstream infection you may become ill with fevers and chills or the skin around the catheter may become sore and red.

Can a catheter-related bloodstream infection be treated?

A catheter-associated bloodstream infection is serious, but often can be successfully treated with antibiotics. The catheter might need to be removed if you develop an infection.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections?

To prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections doctors and nurses will:

- Choose a vein where the catheter can be safely inserted and where the risk for infection is small.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before putting in the catheter.
- Wear a mask, cap, sterile gown, and sterile gloves when putting in the catheter to keep it sterile. The patient will be covered with a sterile sheet.
- Clean the patient’s skin with an antiseptic cleanser before putting in the catheter.
- Clean their hands, wear gloves, and clean the catheter opening with an antiseptic solution before using the catheter to draw blood or give medications. Healthcare providers also clean their hands and wear gloves when changing the bandage that covers the area where the catheter enters the skin.
- Decide every day if the patient still needs to have the catheter. The catheter will be removed as soon as it is no longer needed.
- Carefully handle medications and fluids that are given through the catheter.

What can I do to help prevent a catheter-associated bloodstream infection?

- Ask your doctors and nurses to explain why you need the catheter and how long you will have it.

- Ask your doctors and nurses if they will be using all of the prevention methods discussed above.
- Make sure that all doctors and nurses caring for you clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- If the bandage comes off or becomes wet or dirty, tell your nurse or doctor immediately.
- Inform your nurse or doctor if the area around your catheter is sore or red.
- Do not let family and friends who visit touch the catheter or the tubing.
- Make sure family and friends clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

Some patients are sent home from the hospital with a catheter in order to continue their treatment. If you go home with a catheter, your doctors and nurses will explain everything you need to know about taking care of your catheter.

- Make sure you understand how to care for the catheter before leaving the hospital. For example, ask for instructions on showering or bathing with the catheter and how to change the catheter dressing.
- Make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.
- Make sure you wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before handling your catheter.
- Watch for the signs and symptoms of catheter-associated bloodstream infection, such as soreness or redness at the catheter site or fever, and call your healthcare provider immediately if any occur.

If you have additional questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

Co-sponsored by:



FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about “Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection”

What is “catheter-associated urinary tract infection”?

A urinary tract infection (also called “UTI”) is an infection in the urinary system, which includes the bladder (which stores the urine) and the kidneys (which filter the blood to make urine). Germs (for example, bacteria or yeasts) do not normally live in these areas; but if germs are introduced, an infection can occur.

If you have a urinary catheter, germs can travel along the catheter and cause an infection in your bladder or your kidney; in that case it is called a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (or “CA-UTI”).

What is a urinary catheter?

A urinary catheter is a thin tube placed in the bladder to drain urine. Urine drains through the tube into a bag that collects the urine. A urinary catheter may be used:

- If you are not able to urinate on your own
- To measure the amount of urine that you make, for example, during intensive care
- During and after some types of surgery
- During some tests of the kidneys and bladder

People with urinary catheters have a much higher chance of getting a urinary tract infection than people who don’t have a catheter.

How do I get a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CA-UTI)?

If germs enter the urinary tract, they may cause an infection. Many of the germs that cause a catheter-associated urinary tract infection are common germs found in your intestines that do not usually cause an infection there. Germs can enter the urinary tract when the catheter is being put in or while the catheter remains in the bladder.

What are the symptoms of a urinary tract infection?

Some of the common symptoms of a urinary tract infection are:

- Burning or pain in the lower abdomen (that is, below the stomach)
- Fever
- Bloody urine may be a sign of infection, but is also caused by other problems
- Burning during urination or an increase in the frequency of urination after the catheter is removed.

Sometimes people with catheter-associated urinary tract infections do not have these symptoms of infection.

Can catheter-associated urinary tract infections be treated?

Yes, most catheter-associated urinary tract infections can be treated with antibiotics and removal or change of the catheter. Your doctor will determine which antibiotic is best for you.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections?

To prevent urinary tract infections, doctors and nurses take the following actions.

Catheter insertion

- o Catheters are put in only when necessary and they are removed as soon as possible.
- o Only properly trained persons insert catheters using sterile (“clean”) technique.
- o The skin in the area where the catheter will be inserted is cleaned before inserting the catheter.
- o Other methods to drain the urine are sometimes used, such as
- External catheters in men (these look like condoms and are placed over the penis rather than into the penis)
- Putting a temporary catheter in to drain the urine and removing it right away. This is called intermittent urethral catheterization.

Catheter care

- o Healthcare providers clean their hands by washing them with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand rub before and after touching your catheter.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- o Avoid disconnecting the catheter and drain tube. This helps to prevent germs from getting into the catheter tube.
- o The catheter is secured to the leg to prevent pulling on the catheter.
- o Avoid twisting or kinking the catheter.
- o Keep the bag lower than the bladder to prevent urine from backflowing to the bladder.
- o Empty the bag regularly. The drainage spout should not touch anything while emptying the bag.

What can I do to help prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections if I have a catheter?

- Always clean your hands before and after doing catheter care.
- Always keep your urine bag below the level of your bladder.
- Do not tug or pull on the tubing.
- Do not twist or kink the catheter tubing.
- Ask your healthcare provider each day if you still need the catheter.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

- If you will be going home with a catheter, your doctor or nurse should explain everything you need to know about taking care of the catheter. Make sure you understand how to care for it before you leave the hospital.
- If you develop any of the symptoms of a urinary tract infection, such as burning or pain in the lower abdomen, fever, or an increase in the frequency of urination, contact your doctor or nurse immediately.
- Before you go home, make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about “Surgical Site Infections”

What is a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)?

A surgical site infection is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Most patients who have surgery do not develop an infection. However, infections develop in about 1 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery.

Some of the common symptoms of a surgical site infection are:

- Redness and pain around the area where you had surgery
- Drainage of cloudy fluid from your surgical wound
- Fever

Can SSIs be treated?

Yes. Most surgical site infections can be treated with antibiotics. The antibiotic given to you depends on the bacteria (germs) causing the infection. Sometimes patients with SSIs also need another surgery to treat the infection.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent SSIs?

To prevent SSIs, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands and arms up to their elbows with an antiseptic agent just before the surgery.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for each patient.
- May remove some of your hair immediately before your surgery using electric clippers if the hair is in the same area where the procedure will occur. They should not shave you with a razor.
- Wear special hair covers, masks, gowns, and gloves during surgery to keep the surgery area clean.
- Give you antibiotics before your surgery starts. In most cases, you should get antibiotics within 60 minutes before the surgery starts and the antibiotics should be stopped within 24 hours after surgery.
- Clean the skin at the site of your surgery with a special soap that kills germs.

What can I do to help prevent SSIs?

Before your surgery:

- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you may have. Health problems such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity could affect your surgery and your treatment.

- Quit smoking. Patients who smoke get more infections. Talk to your doctor about how you can quit before your surgery.
- Do not shave near where you will have surgery. Shaving with a razor can irritate your skin and make it easier to develop an infection.

At the time of your surgery:

- Speak up if someone tries to shave you with a razor before surgery. Ask why you need to be shaved and talk with your surgeon if you have any concerns.
- Ask if you will get antibiotics before surgery.

After your surgery:

- Make sure that your healthcare providers clean their hands before examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- Family and friends who visit you should not touch the surgical wound or dressings.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

- Before you go home, your doctor or nurse should explain everything you need to know about taking care of your wound. Make sure you understand how to care for your wound before you leave the hospital.
- Always clean your hands before and after caring for your wound.
- Before you go home, make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.
- If you have any symptoms of an infection, such as redness and pain at the surgery site, drainage, or fever, call your doctor immediately.

If you have additional questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about "MRSA"

(Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

What is MRSA?

Staphylococcus aureus (pronounced staff-ill-oh-KOK-us AW-ree-us), or "Staph" is a very common germ that about 1 out of every 3 people have on their skin or in their nose. This germ does not cause any problems for most people who have it on their skin. But sometimes it can cause serious infections such as skin or wound infections, pneumonia, or infections of the blood.

Antibiotics are given to kill Staph germs when they cause infections. Some Staph are resistant, meaning they cannot be killed by some antibiotics. "Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*" or "MRSA" is a type of Staph that is resistant to some of the antibiotics that are often used to treat Staph infections.

Who is most likely to get an MRSA infection?

In the hospital, people who are more likely to get an MRSA infection are people who:

- have other health conditions making them sick
- have been in the hospital or a nursing home
- have been treated with antibiotics.

People who are healthy and who have not been in the hospital or a nursing home can also get MRSA infections. These infections usually involve the skin. More information about this type of MRSA infection, known as "community-associated MRSA" infection, is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). <http://www.cdc.gov/mrsa>

How do I get an MRSA infection?

People who have MRSA germs on their skin or who are infected with MRSA may be able to spread the germ to other people. MRSA can be passed on to bed linens, bed rails, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. It can spread to other people on contaminated equipment and on the hands of doctors, nurses, other healthcare providers and visitors.

Can MRSA infections be treated?

Yes, there are antibiotics that can kill MRSA germs. Some patients with MRSA abscesses may need surgery to drain the infection. Your healthcare provider will determine which treatments are best for you.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent MRSA infections?

To prevent MRSA infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- **Clean their hands** with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient.
- Carefully **clean hospital rooms and medical equipment**.
- Use **Contact Precautions** when caring for patients with MRSA. Contact Precautions mean:
 - o Whenever possible, patients with MRSA will have a single room or will share a room only with someone else who also has MRSA.
 - o Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with MRSA.

- o Visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
- o When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.
- o Patients on Contact Precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible. They should not go to common areas, such as the gift shop or cafeteria. They may go to other areas of the hospital for treatments and tests.

- **May test** some patients to see if they have MRSA on their skin. This test involves rubbing a cotton-tipped swab in the patient's nostrils or on the skin.

What can I do to help prevent MRSA infections?

In the hospital

- Make sure that all doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

When you go home

- If you have wounds or an intravascular device (such as a catheter or dialysis port) make sure that you know how to take care of them.

Can my friends and family get MRSA when they visit me?

The chance of getting MRSA while visiting a person who has MRSA is very low. To decrease the chance of getting MRSA your family and friends should:

- Clean their hands before they enter your room and when they leave.
- Ask a healthcare provider if they need to wear protective gowns and gloves when they visit you.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

To prevent another MRSA infection and to prevent spreading MRSA to others:

- Keep taking any antibiotics prescribed by your doctor. Don't take half-doses or stop before you complete your prescribed course.
- Clean your hands often, especially before and after changing your wound dressing or bandage.
- People who live with you should clean their hands often as well.
- Keep any wounds clean and change bandages as instructed until healed.
- Avoid sharing personal items such as towels or razors.
- Wash and dry your clothes and bed linens in the warmest temperatures recommended on the labels.
- Tell your healthcare providers that you have MRSA. This includes home health nurses and aides, therapists, and personnel in doctors' offices.
- Your doctor may have more instructions for you.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about “Clostridium Difficile”

What is Clostridium difficile infection?

Clostridium difficile [pronounced Klo-STRID-ee-um dif-uh-SEEL], also known as “*C. diff*” [See-dif], is a germ that can cause diarrhea. Most cases of *C. diff* infection occur in patients taking antibiotics. The most common symptoms of a *C. diff* infection include:

- Watery diarrhea
- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Belly pain and tenderness

Who is most likely to get C. diff infection?

The elderly and people with certain medical problems have the greatest chance of getting *C. diff*. *C. diff* spores can live outside the human body for a very long time and may be found on things in the environment such as bed linens, bed rails, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. *C. diff* infection can spread from person-to-person on contaminated equipment and on the hands of doctors, nurses, other healthcare providers and visitors.

Can C. diff infection be treated?

Yes, there are antibiotics that can be used to treat *C. diff*. In some severe cases, a person might have to have surgery to remove the infected part of the intestines. This surgery is needed in only 1 or 2 out of every 100 persons with *C. diff*.

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent C. diff infections?

To prevent *C. diff* infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient. This can prevent *C. diff* and other germs from being passed from one patient to another on their hands.
- Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment that have been used for patients with *C. diff*.
- Use Contact Precautions to prevent *C. diff* from spreading to other patients. Contact Precautions mean:
 - o Whenever possible, patients with *C. diff* will have a single room or share a room only with someone else who also has *C. diff*.
 - o Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with *C. diff*.
 - o Visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
 - o When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.

- o Patients on Contact Precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible. They should not go to common areas, such as the gift shop or cafeteria. They can go to other areas of the hospital for treatments and tests.
- Only give patients antibiotics when it is necessary.

What can I do to help prevent C. diff infections?

- Make sure that all doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- Only take antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor.
- Be sure to clean your own hands often, especially after using the bathroom and before eating.

Can my friends and family get C. diff when they visit me?

C. diff infection usually does not occur in persons who are not taking antibiotics. Visitors are not likely to get *C. diff*. Still, to make it safer for visitors, they should:

- Clean their hands before they enter your room and as they leave your room
- Ask the nurse if they need to wear protective gowns and gloves when they visit you.

What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

Once you are back at home, you can return to your normal routine. Often, the diarrhea will be better or completely gone before you go home. This makes giving *C. diff* to other people much less likely. There are a few things you should do, however, to lower the chances of developing *C. diff* infection again or of spreading it to others.

- If you are given a prescription to treat *C. diff*, take the medicine exactly as prescribed by your doctor and pharmacist. Do not take half-doses or stop before you run out.
- Wash your hands often, especially after going to the bathroom and before preparing food.
- People who live with you should wash their hands often as well.
- If you develop more diarrhea after you get home, tell your doctor immediately.
- Your doctor may give you additional instructions.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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APPENDIX D. Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Advisory Group, January 2015

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APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds	
1-99 beds	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Blue Ridge Regional Hospital	25	
	Caldwell Memorial Hospital	85	
	Carolinas Healthcare System Anson	30	
	Carolinas Medical Center-University	94	
	Cherokee Indian Hospital	18	
	Columbus Regional Healthcare System	81	
	Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital	86	
	Dlp - Swain County Hospital	25	
	Dosher Memorial Hospital	25	
	Granville Medical Center	62	
	Highlands Cashiers Hospital	24	
	Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital	81	
	Kings Mountain Hospital	59	
	Martin General Hospital	50	
	Mcdowell Hospital	45	
	Murphy Medical Center	43	
	North Carolina Specialty Hospital	18	
	Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center	74	
	Novant Health Charlotte Orthopedic Hospital	80	
	Novant Health Franklin Medical Center	64	
	Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center	73	
	Novant Health Medical Park Hospital	22	
	Park Ridge Health	98	
	Person Memorial Hospital	38	
	Sandhills Regional Medical Center	64	
	Sentara Albemarle Medical Center	88	
	St Lukes Hospital	35	
	The Outer Banks Hospital	21	
	Transylvania Regional Hospital	38	
	Vidant Beaufort Hospital	83	
	Vidant Bertie Hospital	6	
	Vidant Chowan Hospital	25	
	Vidant Chowan Hospital	25	
	Vidant Duplin Hospital	72	
	Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital	90	
	Wake Forest Baptist Health-Davie Medical Center	20	
	Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center	85	
	100-199 beds	ARHS-Watauga Medical Center	117
		Annie Penn Hospital	110
Betsy Johnson Regional		135	
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese		131	
Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge		184	

APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds
	Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln	101
	Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy	160
	Carolinas Medical Center-Union	182
	Carteret General Hospital	135
	Catawba Valley Medical Center	190
	Central Carolina Hospital	116
	Cherry Hospital	197
	Davis Regional Medical Center	130
	Duke Raleigh Hospital	148
	Halifax Regional Medical Center	114
	Haywood Regional Medical Center	100
	Iredell Memorial Hospital	199
	Johnston Health	199
	Lake Norman Regional Medical Center	123
	Lenoir Memorial Hospital	167
	Maria Parham Medical Center	102
	Morehead Memorial Hospital	108
	Nash Health Care Systems	177
	Northern Hospital Of Surry County	100
	Novant Health Matthews Medical Center	137
	Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center	149
	Onslow Memorial Hospital	162
	Pardee Hospital	138
	Randolph Hospital	102
	Rutherford Regional Medical Center	120
	Sampson Regional Medical Center	116
	Scotland Memorial Hospital	104
	Stanly Regional Medical Center	109
	Vidant Edgecombe Hospital	117
	WakeMed Cary Hospital	176
	Wesley Long Hospital	175
	Wilkes Regional Medical Center	130
	Wilson Medical Center	145
	Women's Hospital	134
200-399 beds	Alamance Regional Medical Center	238
	Broughton Hospital	297
	CarolinaEast Medical Center	350
	Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland	241
	Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville	206
	Duke Regional Hospital	219
	Frye Regional Medical Center	355
	High Point Regional Health System	348
	Novant Health Rowan Medical Center	268
	Southeastern Regional Medical Center	319
	Wayne Memorial Hospital	284
400+ beds	Cape Fear Valley Health System	602

APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey**Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals**

<u>Hospital Groups</u>	<u>Hospital Name</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>
	Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast	457
	Central Regional Hospital	405
	FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital	457
	Gaston Memorial Hospital	402
	Mission Hospital	716
	Moses Cone Hospital	536
	New Hanover Regional Medical Center	652
	Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center	972
	Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center	702
	Rex Healthcare	660
	WakeMed	626
Primary Medical School Affiliation	Carolinas Medical Center	880
	Duke University Hospital	850
	UNC Health Care	860
	Vidant Medical Center	909
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885

APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

Appendix E2. Healthcare Facility Group: Long-term Acute Care Hospitals

Hospital Name

Asheville Specialty Hospital

Carolinas Specialty Hospital

Crawley Memorial Hospital

Highsmith Rainey Specialty Hospital

Kindred Hospital-Greensboro

Lifecare Hospitals Of North Carolina

Select Specialty Hospital-Durham

Select Specialty Hospital-Greensboro

Select Specialty Hospital-Winston Salem